THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Devoted to Universal Liberty; Gradual Emancipation in Kentucky; Literature; Agriculture; the Elevation of Labor Morally and Politically; Commercial Intelligence, &c. &c.

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TERMS.

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☞ *Subscriptions out of Kentucky payable invariably in advance.*

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Report of the Secretary of War.

We present, as sufficient for the information of the general reader, an epitome of this document, which is itself, in great part a lucid condension of the reports of bureaus, commissioners, officers of the army, &c. From this we learn that the whole rank and file of the army is not over six thousand five hundred men. But a single regiment is now stationed on the Northern frontier, from Maine to Lake Superior; and but one of dragoons and two of infantry, from St. Anthony's Falls to N. Orleans. The artillery regiments, reduced by detachments of four companies from each are in garrison along the seaboard, from Newport to New Orleans, and the remaining, and larger portion of the army is now in Texas; the political reasons being given, which led the government to place them there; nor is it thought prudent to remove them thence, until our relations with Mexico shall have assumed a more settled and amicable character. Should there be found any necessity to increase the army, the Secretary proposes to make it upon the basis of the regiments, not by creating new ones. He would add to the rank and file, so as to make each infantry company consist of sixty eight men, and each dragoon company, of sixty thus increasing the number of privates without an increase of officers. Besides the increase, it is also suggested, that an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted may be found necessary, should Congress adopt, as he thinks they will, the measure of establishing military posts on the route to Oregon, extending them to the Rocky Mountains.

The sending of our troops to Texas has increased the expenditures, especially for transportation; but for this some degree of compensation has been had, in the improvement which has taken place in their discipline, in consequence of their concentration. The recommendation is renewed, for the establishment of a corps of sappers and miners, and pontoniers, moderate in point of number, to assist, among other duties, in constructing bridges, in consequence of the military occupation of Texas.

The report gives a rapid but interesting account of Col. Kearney's expedition, during the last summer, to the South Pass of the Rocky mountains; the impression it produced among the Indians; the number of emigrants whom it met on their way to Oregon, to the number of 2,325 men, women and children, with 7,000 head of cattle, 400 horses and mules, and 460 wagons. This report of Col. Kearney accompanies the communication of the commanding general, and will furnish, no doubt, an interesting store of extracts, at a season of greater leisure. It also refers to the adventure of another detachment of the dragoons, under the command of Captain Sumner, nearly to the northern line of the United States, between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods. Among the Indians whom they made a due impression with their military display, was a numerous band of half-breeds of the Red River of the North, who had come from the region of the Hudson Bay Company, into our lines, to hunt buffaloe. They had even solicited permission to reside in the United States.

The exaggerated accounts of Mexican forces on the Rio del Norte, and the rumors of large additions approaching it induced the General commanding the Western Division, to despatch the volunteers of Louisiana to the aid of General Taylor. Full justice is done to their gallantry, and Congress is asked to make provisions for their compensation. Four companies of Texan mounted men, whose services Gen. Taylor in virtue of authority given him, accepted for three months, are unpaid, nor is there yet any provisions for their payment.

The estimates for the ensuing year do not greatly vary from those of former years. The item for arming the fortifications is increased $100,000. The attention of Congress is directed to the state of the fortifications—to the armories of Sprnigfield and Harper's Ferry—to the establishment of a national foundry for cannon—to the preservation of the gunpowder belonging to the government—to the condition of the mineral lands in the Northwest, which the Secretary proposes to transfer from the management of the ordinance department to some other.

Forty-eight forts are in process of construction, and the attention of Congress is directed to the propriety of erecting new ones at other points; among which, as suggested by the reports of the engineers, are fortifications of the narrows at Staten Island and Sandy Hook, and the condition of the long-suspended fortress at the Pea Patch; an additional work at Sollers' Point for the protection of Baltimore; and projected fortifications on the Florida reefs.

The military academy at West Point is spoken of in terms of commendation, as being much improved, and as an institution of great usefulness, and an improvement is suggested, in the selection of a board of visiters from civil life. Attention is called to the report of the chief of the crops of topographical engineers, and to the improvement of the harbors of the lakes, which are so well calculated to furnish accomodations to steamers that, in a state of war, may be turned to the most effective purposes, and to furnish facilities to a commerce that is now estimated at one hundred millions of dollars annually.

The Secretary speak with enthusiasm of the expeditions under Captain Fremont, and his valuable services. He refers to the reports of the pension office, which has now registered upon its books 28,921 pensioneers—2,371 added during the last year, and 1,438 known to have died. He devotes a considerable space to the Indian agency and the Indians—the Pottawatomies, the Choctaws, and particularly the Cherokees. Our relations with them all are pacific, and their condition, in the main, is improving under the influence of secular and religious education. Some unhappy differences exists among the Cherokees; the different parties have delegations at Washington, and with some necessary legislative authority, it is thought the Executive can remove the causes of dissatisfaction, and that then our Indian relations will be settled on a permanent basis, and be likely to remain quiet for a long time to come. Some communications, designated as interesting, are referred to as having been received from the sub-agent in Oregon. The number of Indians residing therein is estimated to forty-two thousand. They are represented to be less war-like and savage than those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, disposed generally to cultivate friendly relations with our citizens settled in that territory; and not averse to the habits and pursuits of a civilized people. Considering their vast superiority in numbers over the emigrants, and the great difficulty in sending aid to the latter in the event of hostilities, it becomes important to adopt proper measures to preserve, confirm, and extend a friendly intercourse between the Indian tribes and our citizens in Oregon. To this end, it is suggusted that a full agency should be established beyond the Rocky mountains, with ample powers and liberal means to maintain amicable relations with these tribes. It is also probable that the public interests will require another agent to reside among the Indians in Texas.

There was paid to the Indians, for annuities, and in fulfilment of other treaty stipulations, in the fiscal year ending 30th June last, the sum of $805,300 72. The Secretary of War is, moreover, the trustee of funds, belonging to different tribes, amounting to $2,140,591—the annual interest of which is $111,679 06. This is exclusive of the Chickasaw national fund of $1,579,399 40, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is the trustee.

The Secretary devotes the remainder of his report to the organization of the militia. He suggests various alterations; and, among the rest, submits the question whether it might not be advisable to reduce the period of service from 18 years to 21, upon the ground that, although citizens of eighteen years of age are not too young to bear arms, they are not generally in a situation to equip themselves with arms, as the law requires. In view of the burdens now imposed, he questions whether the militia duty should be exacted from persons under the age of twenty-one years: and he farther suggests in conclusion, that trainings and inspections should be confined to those under the age of thirty years, and that only this classs, in the first instance at least, should be liable to requisitions for actual service. Changes in the present organization, with view to these results, while they would not impair the efficiency of the militia system, would mitigate its unequal burdens, remove some well founded complaints, and aid in restoring the confidence and consideration justly due to it as an auxiliary to a free government and a safeguard to public liberty. It is a subject of serious importance, and deserves the deliberate attention of Congress.

Report of the Post Master General.

From the Report of the Hon. Cave Johnson, Postmaster General, accompanying the President's Message, the Constitution has compiled the following facts, which we copy for the information of our readers:—

Extent in miles of post roads over which mails were transported on 30th June, 1845,		143,844
Amouat of transportation during the year ending do,		36,634,269
On horseback and in sulkies,	11,225,631	
By stages and coaches,	17,924,046	
By steamboats and railroads,	6,484,592	
Which cost,		$2,905,504
On horseback and in sulkies,	$548,482	
By railroad and steamboat,	1,486,079	
For local and mail agents and messengers incidental to railroads and steamboats,	37,513	
Number of contractors employed by the department, 30th June, 1845,		8,277
Do. mail agents,		30
Do. do. messengers,		114
Do. local agents,		13
The amount of miles of transportation *exceeded* last year,		224,645
The cost was *less* by		$62,791
Number of post offices 30th June, 1845,	14,183	
Do. do. established preceding year,	352	
Do. do. discontinued do,	269	
Do. do. this day,	14,003	
Do. Postmasters appointed during year,	3,033	
On account of deaths or resignations,	1,897	
Do. change of site of post office,	17	
Do. removals,	753	
Do. commissions expired and not re-appointed,	14	
Do. establishment of new post offices,	352	
516 contractors have been fined to the extent of,		$10,511 50
The revenue of the department was,	$4,289,841 80	
The expenditures do,	4,320,731 99	
The net revenue, after deducting commissions of postmasters, and contingent and incidental expenses,		$2,942,217 27

Estimates falling off from change in rates of postage at 45 per cent. Assuming this to be correct, and that the savings on contracts let and to be let will equal the expenses of new routes and improved service, there will be a diminution of means $1,323,997.

The reduction of cost of transportation of mails in New England States and New York for the year ending 30 June next, while the same amount of service will be performed as last year, will be $252,732,

The letting of new routes in the above States will amount to $36,200.

Of 67 Railroad contracts in those States, only 35 have been adjudged in consequence of exhorbitant demands. The rail road service performed is one-tenth part of the whole, the pay they receive one-fifth part.

Should there be a similar saving in the other divisions in letting the new contracts, there will be a further saving—

In the Western section in the year ending 30th June, 1847, of $335,000.

Southern section in year ending 30th June, 1848, of $238,000.

Middle section in year ending 30th June, 1849, of $180,000.

The compensation to postmasters and expenses of offices for the year ending 30th June, 1845, $1,409,875 18.

The resignations consequent upon the new law, previous to the issuing of the circular giving the postmasters the same compensation of last year, amount to over 2,000.

Alludes to the frauds committed under the weight system, one envelope which accidentally broke, was marked post paid $1,60, containing 100 letters, which were liable to $10 postage.

Recommends, if the weight system is to be continued, its reduction to a quarter of an ounce for a single package.

In 1838, the weight of the mails for one week in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, was tested, and the whole weight amounted to 55,241 lbs.

The newspapers weighed,	44,868 "
Periodicals do,	8,857 "
Letters free and taxable wei'd,	1,916 "

At present he believes the printed matter is nine-tenths of the weight conveyed, and that it pays only one-tenth of the expense.

He recommends that the rates of postage be hereafter 5 cents for a single letter over 50 miles.

Ten cents for a single letter over 300 miles.

These rates he proposes to continue until the 30th June, 1848, and then abolish the 15 cent rate, and restore the rates as at present. He recommends also the restoration of the former rates of postage on printed matter, giving the right to the publishers of conveying such matter out of the mails if they think proper; also, a limitation of the number of exchange papers which the editors may send and receive free of postage, instancing the fact that there are now from 1700 to 1800 newspaper establishments, as proof of the abuse which may be practised under the law as at present. Also, the restoration of the franking privilege to the postmasters; and that all persons who, under the old law, being in employ of government, had the privilege of receiving letters free, should have that privilege restored to them. He also recommends most strenuously and energetically the making the payment of all postage imperative upon the senders. The report states that there are estimated nto be ot less than 300,000 dead letters returned to the Post Office Department quarterly; and, during the first quarter under the operation of the new law, 400,000, the postage on which is lost to the Government, as well as an immense amount of printed matter which is never taken out of the office. The magnetic telegraph between Baltimore and Washington has cost, between to 1st April and 1st October, $3.244 89, (including Prof. Morse's salary,) and the receipts have been $413 44.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Annual Treasury Report.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was, with commendable promptitude, placed upon the tables of the two Houses of Congress yesterday. It will probably be several days before it will be within our reach in a printed form; and we have therefore made hasty notes of some of the most important particulars of information which it affords.

We learn from it that the Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND MEANS.

From customs,	$27,528,112 70
From sales of public lands,	2,077,022 30
From miscellaneous sources,	163,998 56
Total receipts,	29,769,133 56
Add balance in Treasury July 1, 1844,	7,857,379 64
Total means,	37,626,513 20
The Expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to	29,968,206 98
Leaving a balance in Treasury July 1st, 1845, of	7,658,306 22

The estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1846, are:

RECEIPTS.

From customs 1st quarter, by actual returns,		$8,861,932 14
For 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated,		15,638,067 86
Total from customs,		24,500,000 00
From sales of public lands,		2,200,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources,		120,000 00
Total receipts,		26,820,000 00
Add balance in Treasury 1st July, 1845,		7,659,306 22
Total means, as estimated,		34,478,306 22
EXPENDITURES		
The actual expenditures for first quarter, ending 30th of September, 1845,	$8,463,092 41	
The estimated expenditures for the other three quarters, from 1st Oct, 1845, to 30th of June, 1846, are:		
For civil list, foreign intercourse, & miscellaneous purposes,	6,739,211 06	
Army proper,	2,594,735 66	
Fortifications, ordinance, arming militia, &c.,	2,346,778 82	
Indian department,	1,649,791 94	
Pensions,	1,356,556 02	
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes,	8,56,976 48	
Redemption of residue of loan of 1841,	29,300 00	
Treasury notes outstanding,	687,764 18	
Naval establishment,	4,902,845 93	$29,627,051 90
Which, deducted from total means above stated, will leave in Treasury on 1st July, 1846, an estimated balance of		4,851,254 32

The Estimated Receipts, Means and Expenditures for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1846 and ending June 30, 1847, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs for the four quarters,	$22,500,000 00
From public lands,	2,400,000 0
From miscellaneous and incidental sources,	100,000 00
	$25,000,000 00
Add estimated balance to be in the Treasury 1st July, 1846,	4,851,254 32
Total estimated means for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847,	$29,851,254 32

Expenditure.

The estimated expenditure during the same period viz:	
The balance of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year,	$1,441,457, 610
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	2,997 915 72
Specific appropriations asked for this year	21,079,440 43
Total estimated expenditures	25,518,813 25

Which is composed of the following particulars:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	$5,925,292 62	
Army proper,	3,364,456 92	
Fortifications, ordinance, arming militia, &c.,	4,331,809 93	
Pensions,	2,507,100 00	
Indian department,	2,214,916 18	
Naval establishment,	6,339,390 88	
Interest on the public debt,	335,844 72	
		$25,518,813 25
Which deducted from the total of means before stated, gives an estimated balance on 1st July, 1847, of		4,332,144, 07

* The sum of $121,450 of debt assumed for the cities in the District of Columbia; the sum of $1,000,000 for supplying the deficiency in revenues from postage, and $350,000 for postages for Congress and Executive Departments, are included in the sum of $5,925,292 62.

VARIETIES.

The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas says:—

Railroad traveling is traveling now-a-days, in England. A system of "Express Trains" has been established, and, by one of these trains, I traveled from Liverpool to London on Friday last. The fare was high—for a seat in the first class carriage I paid two pounds seven shillings. To a family traveling this is no joke. For instance, a gentleman who was my fellow passenger from Boston, with his lady, niece, and servant, occupied seats in the same carriage as myself. He had to pay for the trip nine pounds eight shillings. A little difference, this, between English and American rail road prices! We left Liverpool at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—stayed ten minutes, to take tea, at Birmingham—and I was snugly ensconced at the Castle and Falcon, Aldergate street, London, at half past ten—thus doing the two hundred and ten miles in six hours and a quarter. On the Great Western line, which is constructed on the broad-gauge principle, the rate of traveling is now sixty-two miles per hour.

Capture of a Slaver.—The barque Mohawk, Captain Dallard, at Boston, from Zanziber and St. Helena, reports having left at St. H. Oct. 14th, H. B. M. steamer Penelope, which arrived there the day previous from the coast of Africa, having captured a few day before a slave steamer called the Cacique, rigged as a three masted schooner, which fitted out at Pernambuco, and was off the coast waiting for 1533 negroes to be got ready for her cargo. On board this slaver were 45 persons as crew, and amongst them were four Americans, (two engineers and two stokers.) The assistant engineer is now a prisoner on board the Penelope, and the other three are on board the Cacique, expected immediately at St. Helena, when shewould be put into the Tice Admiralty Court for condemnation. The Commodors of the Penelope intends to take the four Americans back to the coast and deliver them up to the American Commodore.

The citizens of Richmond, Ia., talk earnestly about constructing a Railroad from that place to Dayton or Springfield, Ohio.

Great Western Railway, C. W.—We learn, from the best authority, that the entire stock of this company has been taken in England by a few of the capitalists, and that 15 per cent. on the entire amount, $6,000,000, has been paid up. That fact alone shows that it is not, and will not be, in the hands of speculators. This stock commands a high premium in London, and is at 6 per cent. advance at Hamilton.

Arrangements are now making to commence operations on the 1st of December, and the road is to be in full operation by the autumn of 1848! This is nearly equal to the present English mode of making and furnishing an entire line of 92 miles in 12 months and a few days, by *one* contracting firm.

The road is to commence at Windsor, opposite Detroit, and pass through London and Hamilton, 190 miles, and then probably be continued to Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, or to Niafiara Falls direct, and pass over on a suspension bridge, just below the cataract—thus uniting the interests of both Buffalo and Rochester. This is a magnificent project, and it will be a fine opportunity to make a first rate investment of capital, and a beautiful display of engineering skill, and of the mechanic arts.—*Railway Journal.*

Harlem Railroad Extension.—The work upon this road is now in rapid progress through the county of Westchester, and the company are about to put under contract immediately an additional section of 30 miles, extending through Putnam into the rich valley in the interior of Dutchess.—This will bring the road to a point 83 miles from the city of New York, leaving but 45 or 50 miles to unite with the Albasy and West Stockbridge Railroad. A party of Engineers are now engaged in Columbia county, locating this portion of the route. There will be no difficulty in having the whole work under contract next spring.

The U. S. Ship Portsmouth—*Remarkable Passage.*—Sandwich Island papers give the following account of the passage of the fine new U. States ship Portsmouth. She sailed from Norfolk January 25th, in company with the U. S. ship Jamestown, (also a new ship) on a trial of speed and qualities, and although somewhat detained by the trial, she crossed the equator in 22 days 8 hours, and anchored in Rio de Janeiro in 33 days. Sailed from Rio, March 9th, passed through the straits of Lamaire in 12 days, and arrived at Valparaiso on the 29th day, or 62 sailing days from the U. States, being the shortest passage ever made, even direct. From Valparaiso to Callao 7 days; Callao to Hilo, 28 days. Total from the United States to the Sandwich Islands, via Rio, Valparaiso and Callao, 97 days; undoubtedly the shortest passage on record.

Naval.—We learn from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette that the sentence of the Court Martial which tried Captain Voorhees, who commanded the frigate Congress, in the Rio de la Plata, and captured the Buenos Ayrean squadron, for which, and for going up to Annapolis with his ship, on his return, instead of stopping at Norfolk, according to Commodore Turner's orders—is said to be dismissal from the service, with a recommendation of the Court to the mercy of the President, who, after consulting his Cabinet, commuted the sentence to five years' suspension, without pay or emolument.

To Good to be Lost.—During a great revival in the Blue Law State, which occurred some time since, a vast number were gathered into the fold, who subsequently returned to the error of their ways, thereby inflicting a great injury upon the church, among this class was a most inveterate puss'er by the name of Siah Hawkins, who some weeks after his hopeful conversion, was found by one of the deacons of the church to which he belonged in a neighboring grog shop "most gloriously elevated."

"Why, Siah, I am astonished," said the worthy deacon, "didn't we take you into our church a short time since?"

"I b'lieve so," hiccupped Siah, "and between you and (hic) me, it was just a leetle of the (hic) darndest *take in*, you ever saw or heard of."

A Smart Dog.—Here is one of the inimitable dog stories of Nashua Telegraph: There is enough of the dog mixed up in the following story to entitle it to the name of a "dog story." A man down east had been exceedingly annoyed by wolves, which destroyed his sheep. In the course of time a dog fancier offered to sell him a dog. A very notable dog he was, too. The catalogue of his merit was a very long one—there was not a dog virtue in the whole catalogue for which he was not distinguished—but if there was any one thing in which he peculiarly excelled, it was his prowess as a wolf-hunter. This was touching our friend on the right spot. The bargain was closed, and he only waited an opportunity to test his merits.

At length there came a slight snow, just the kind of snow for wolf-hunting, and he took his dog and gun and sallied out. He soon crossed the track of a varmint—the dog took the scent and bound off in pursuit. On followed our friend, up hill and down dale, "through bush and through briar," for two mortal hours, when he came across a Yankee of the live species, chopping wood, and the following satisfactory dialogue took place:

'Did you see a wolf and a dog pass by here?"

"Wall, I reckon I did."

"How long ago?"

"Wall, I guess about half an hour."

"How was it with 'em?"

"Wall, jest about nip and tuck—but the dog had the advantage, for he was *a leetle ahead.*"

For the True American.

Is Slavery Right?

Cabin-Creek P. O., *Lewis County, Ky*, Oct. 28th, 1845.

Mr. C. M. Clay, *editor of the True American.*

Sir:—I have been a regular reader of your paper since the issue of the first number. I have found it a fountain of valuable information and interesting truths: truths which should waken into persevering efforts every energy of the American people, for the removal of slavery; which, like a mighty incubus rests upon our every interest. Many facts and strong appeals are addressed, alike to the Patriotism and Philanthropy of your readers: to their individual interests, their social improvement, political strength and national glory: all of which are moving principles in man. There is yet another work which may be more fully extended with profit: enlightening and awakening the conscience of your readers.

In the great work of emancipation you will need to bring under contribution the whole man. And this is our sentiment; for in a letter which I received from you, some twelve months before the publication of your paper, you remarked 'in a work of national reform we expect to employ all means; religious, as well as political.'

The importance of a correct and awakened conscience in all great reforms, is too well known to you, to need a suggestion. It is this that has given vigorous and *persevering* efforts; that has nerved the arm, fired the heart, and emboldened the soul in all great struggles for truth and liberty. It has given potency, as well as permanency to all other nations.

This is also true; a large class, if not all of your subscribers, want to know not only what is true in policy, but what is morally right. Not only whether slavery be contrary to individual, social or national prosperity, but also whether it is morally wrong. This knowledge, in the work of emancipation, will be profitable to both classes of your readers, the non-slaveholder, as well as the slaveholder. So great is the desire for popularity, and the unwillingness to meet opposition, that unless you can make man feel that he owes a duty to his fellow man, the cause of truth and of God; and that unless he moves forward his soul cannot be unspotted from guilt; even the non-slaveholder is apt to "hear slighly" the cries of Patriotism.

With the slaveholder who has hundreds and thousands invested in his slaves, unless you can awaken his conscience, lay the hand upon the soul, and make it tremble for its future and immortal interests, you will find it difficult to convince him that it is his duty, and for his good, that he should make sacrifice of his present interests and "let the oppressed go free." But if you can effectually make the voice of conscience and of God tingle in his ears, together with the cries of patriotism and wronged humanity, then you may hope for his co-operation.

To aid in the accomplishment of this work, I propose to enquire whether slavery be morally right; and what is our duty concerning it? In doing so I shall take the Bible as the standard of right; and by an examination of its principles and precepts decide whether slavery be right or wrong. I shall do so because; First, the Bible is received by the American people as the standard of truth and right.

Second. Whilst many in our land are open to conviction, are honestly and eagerly enquiring for truth, and feel somehow-or-other that slavery is wrong; yet, from their youth up, they have been taught that the Bible tolerates and even sanctions slavery. Nor is it surprising that casual readers of the Bible should come to such a conclusion, when, as now, in this county and throughout the South, there are ministers by scores who will wink at slavery, and others teach from the sacred desk that the Bible does "sustain," and sanction slavery.

Also, Judges of our civil courts, as in this district, in their instructions to Juries, with Bible in hand, tell the people that "God is as much the author of slavery, as he is of the ten commandments. "Added to this, is the fact that reverend fathers and mothers in the church, practise slavery, and almost every church in our State tolerates its existence. But the history of the temperance reform, as well as every other, teaches us that institutions hallowed by time and consecrated by use, may be wrong. Hence, it is lawful to "prove all things." And inasmuch as I am a resident and native of Kentucky, have lived in the midst of slavery all my days, it is lawful for me, as well as others, to speak concerning this and all other questions which involve our immediate interests and duties. I propose to do so through the columns of your paper in a series of numbers, and ask the co-operation of pens more able and experienced. The numbers I shall send, are the substance of what I addressed to the people of my native county some ten months since, and more recently to the people of this county, with whom I now labor.

Is then, our system of slavery morally right? If we appeal either to our own national history or to the history of the past, we shall learn that slavery is politically wrong. That it is a curse individually, socially and nationally.

If we appeal to the sense of justice every where planted in the soul of man, we are instinctively told that it is morally wrong.

Those who yet defend slavery or wink at it 'wishing' "to justify themselves," make a last appeal to the Bible.

Well, to the Bible let us go: it is the great arbiter of right and wrong: its decisions are final.

We may remark in passing, it will be strange if we shall find in this Bible that the same God who has planted in our bosoms a sense, which universally condemns slavery, should at the same time in his written revelation, give us a standard lower, and contradictory to the one planted by his own hand in our natures. And the man who says he would not like to be enslaved himself, and does not think slavery in itself strictly right, yet that the Bible sanctions or tolerates it, makes the Bible standard of right lower than his own sense of justice: brings a reproach upon the word of God and places himself in an unenviable position.

Before we can call in the decision of the Bible we must define what is meant by slavery, or what relation constitutes a man a slave.

Much confusion on this subject has arisen, either from the want of definitions, or from those correctly made.

"The term slave" says Dr. Johnson, "is derived from slavi or slavonians, who were subdued and sold by the Venitians, signifies, one mancipated or sold to a master. Mancipation on the same authority is involuntary obligation, slavery. The Latin mancipium from which the word mancipated is derived, signifies, (1) property, or right of perpetual possession, as lands, servants, &c. (2) a slave."

A slave then is one who is held as property,—deprived of personal ownership, without his consent both before and after he is of age; and that in such a manner that he may acquire nothing, possess nothing, nor do any thing, either for himself, his wife, his family, his church, his county, his God,* but with the consent of his master.

That the slave is thus held, and is noe in this relation is proved: 1. By the laws of slave States. "A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing but what must belong to his master." Code of Lousiana.

"Slaves shall be deemed, sold, taken, and reputed to be chattels personal in the hands of their owners and possessors, their executors, administrators and assigns to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever." See laws of South Carolina, Stroud, p. 22.

2. From similarity of tenure with other property, in all slave States. What we hold as property we use and dispose off as we please without consulting the will of said property. So the will, interest, happiness or duties of the slave, may be wholly disregarded.

3. From claim of the master. He claims his slave, not as a hireling, child or ward, but as his property.

To prevent confounding the above relation with those which are lawful and necessary, I remark;

1. All who perform involuntary service for others are not slaves; otherwise, unwilling jurors, or those citizens compelled to fight *for a season* the battles of their country would be slaves. Much error and confusion have arisen from defining slavery to be *merely* involuntary servitude.—Involuntary servitude is a part of slavery but not the whole of it.

2. All hirelings are not slaves. This relation is, (1) voluntary. (2) For the mutual good of the laborer and employer. (3) The rights of man as man, are regarded and secured.

3. All apprentices are not slaves. This relation is entered upon only as a bound service during the period of minority in which the law and guardian take the natural and necessary relations of parent.†

2. For the mutual good of apprentice and master.

3. His rights as man are all the while regarded and secured.

The apprentice is never regarded as in person the property of the master. All the master has, is a claim to his service for the season of minority or term of years.

But, a slave is one who is, (1) The property of another. (2) Without his consent. (3) His natural rights are wholly disregarded or taken away before and after he is of age. And slavery is that institution by which an individual may be deprived of personal ownership before and after he is of age, and in such manner that his person, time, labor and all natural rights may be controlled by his master irrespective of the will of the slave.

The question then is, whether this relation is sanctioned by that Bible, which requires as a rule of action, that "man should love his neighbors as himself." "Do justice and love mercy." "And whatsoever ye would men should do to you do ye even so to them." Surely the primitive grant as given in Genesis i: 26 does not sanction it. There we are told that God gave to man dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, the beasts of the field, but over man he gave him no dominion.

A like grant was given or continued to Noah after the flood, Gen. ix: 2. But over man he had no dominion. But some, even Judges of our civil courts in their instructions to Grand juries, in vindication of African enslavement, plead Gen. ix: 25.—And he (Noah) said "cursed be Canaan a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren."

The argument drawn from this passage is as follows:

"The text declares that the Canaanites were to be cursed for Ham's sin. The curse to be inflicted was enslavement by the descendants of Shem and Japheth. We as the descendants of Japheth are enslaving the Canaanites, and are therefore doing right."

The conclusion is false; being drawn from premises which are themselves false.

1. It is assumed that the text declares a curse that was to be inflicted upon the Canaanites for Ham's sins. And, 2. The people we are enslaving are Canaanites. In answer to the first proposition, I reply:

1. The text is simply a *form of prophecy*, foretelling the curse that would come upon the Canaanites for *their own sins;* just as the blessings pronounced by the patriarchs on their children, were forms of prophecy which the patriarchs were inspired to foretell at the time. See Cruden on the word blessing.

The act of Ham was the suggesting occasion, or the act eliciting the prophecy: as the act of Hezekiah was the occasion eliciting the prophecy foretelling the despoiling of his goods. See Isa., xxxix: 6.

The truth then is this: the patriarch was inspired by God to foretell on this occasion, which had some analogy to the sins of the Canaanites, the curse that would come upon them *for their own sins.*

Proof: 1. The original Hebrew word (arur) is correctly rendered, cursed shall be Canaan. See Stewart's Hebrew gram., p. 216, § 527, (c.) Also Seixe's Hebrew gram., p. 17, § 19.

Indeed our own English translation conveys the same idea, if we observe the context: "A servant of servants *shall he be.*" Not now is, but "*shall be,*" is the English version.

2. The principles of God's moral government require us to consider the punishment for their own sins. He does not, by direct and specific providence, punish one man for the sin or guilt of another. The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, nor the father the iniquity of the son. Ez. xviii: 20.

3. The Scriptures declare positively that the curse inflicted was for their own sins. See Deut. xviii: 12, "and *because* of these abominations, the Lord thy God doth drive them out from before thee." Lev. xviii: 25. "And the land is defiled: *therefore* do I visit the iniquity thereof upon it," &c. Also Gen. xv: 16.

Therefore we conclude the text is simply a form of prophecy, foretelling the curse that would come upon some of the decendants of Canaan for their own sins. See the Commentaries of Bush, Scott, Coke and Clark.

In answer to the second premise, I reply: There is no proof that the Africans we are enslaving are Canaanites. The bunden of proof rests with the affirmative; and inasmuch as they vindicate slavery, not on the ground that it is a natural relation and necessary, but only on the ground of permission from God, they must show positively a permission from God, and then that these Africans among us are the people *permitted* by the text.—This cannot be done whilst there is proof abundant that they are not the Canaanites. The Canaanites were Asiatics, living in the land of Canaan, and are the people who afterwards settled the islands of the Mediterranean; and are well known not to have been either in their physiognomy or color like our Africans.*

Again. Their language was as different from that of the people on the western coast of Africa, as the Hebrew is from ours, or ours from the Hottentot or Indian language.

But if we were to admit what is not true, that the people we are enslaving are the Canaanites, still the text furnishes no justification of our enslavement of them; the text being only a form of prophecy, and a mere form of prophecy never justifies those who fulfil it; otherwise the Egyptians who *enslaved the Hebrews*—Judas who betrayed Christ, and the Jews who crucified him, were innocent. For it was foretold that they would do these things.

Once more. The prophecy in the text has had its fulfilment long since.

First, in the subjugation of the Canaanites by the Jews, who were the descendants of Shem.

Second, by the Greeks and Romans, who were descendants of Japheth, and now by the Turks, and need not our enslavement of a *different people* to secure its fulfilment. Then, so far as this text is concerned, we have no more right to enslave the black man than the white man.

In our next we shall notice the Patriarchal Servitude. J. G. Fee.

*By this we mean, he may not go as a laborer for God's truth and glory, spend in the service of God a day, a week, a month without the consen of his master!

†Whilst the relation of parent is natural and necessary, and in the absence of the parent the law and guardian, the relation of slaveholder is neither natural or necessary as the history of society prove.

* Some may ask, were not some of the Canaanites carried to the eastern coast of Africa? I answer it is true. But there is no evidence that they ever went to the western coast—the part from whence our slaves were brought.

Slavery in Mississippi.

By a provision in the Constitution of Mississippi the introduction of slaves into that State is prohibited after the present year. This prohibition extends not only to the introduction of slaves as merchandize, but settlers within the State cannot import them for their own use.

Missouri Statesman.

The N. O. Bulletin says:

"The proposed change in the Constitution is opposed with much force of reasoning on various grounds. It is argued that the removal of the existing restrictions will open Mississippi to the importation of the black population of Kentucky—a State on the eve of passing emancipatory laws—whose citizens, in anticipation of manumission, will remove their slaves elsewhere, in order to realize their value. That the inevitable tendency of such immigration will be to lesson the value of slaves already in the State, to depress the price of cotton by the increase of production, and the result in impoverishing instead of enriching the country."

Slavery.

1st. We regard African Slavery to be a great evil entailed upon us.

2. We are justifiable, (perfectly so) in holding slaves where the laws of the land allow of it and throw barriers in the way of emancipation.

3d. The mammoth evil having become interwoven with our very civil law and institutions. It cannot, and must not be eradicated *suddenly*, but by slow and gradual steps, as the people can bear it and the enslaved become prepared for governing themselves. It may require many years.

4. In all cases, let the master be remunerated, and the manumitted colonized in some distant land where the taint of his former slavery will not affect his interests nor our own.

5th. Let a majority of the citizens determine this question to suit themselves.

6th. We are opposed to speculating in immortal souls.—*Georgetown (Ohio) Sentinel.*

Won't Stand the Verdict.—When the infamous mob at Lexington completed their dirty work, they appealed for the justice of the act, to Kentucky and the world! A part of Kentucky, and all of the world, so far as heard from, condemn the act as one of unparalleled atrocity and cowerdice. Public meetings and the press generally have uttered a strong remonstrance against it.—But the mob won't stand it. They writhe terribly under the verdict which has been rendered, and some of the papers in Lexington even threaten vengeance against those who have condemned the act. But it will never do, gentlemen of the mob. The verdict of the world is out upon you, and you must abide the decision. The name of Cassius M. Clay will be held sacred by future generations, while your memories shall rot, and the nettles unmolested shall grow over your dishonored graves.—*N. Y. Cabinet.*

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

"GOD AND LIBERTY."

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Hogs going from Tennessee to Cincinnati.

Several editors who violently oppose emancipation and free labor, wonder at the fact of a drove of fat hogs passing through Frankfort to Cincinnati, Ohio, from Tennessee. Now these hogs after passing some hundreds of miles at a great expense to Cincinnati, are slain, packed, and sent right along side the place whence they started on to the great marts of commerce! So cotton is carried from New Orleans to Lowell—made into coarse negro shirting and sent back to whence it started! Can there be a stronger proof of the advantages of free over slave labor than this? In Louisville you pay about ten cents a head for killing hogs; in Cincinnati the killer pays, on the contrary, the seller ten cents a head for the privilege of killing. Why the difference? In Cincinnati the hair is made into mattrasses—the bristles into brushes—the blood into some chemical preparations—the hoofs into glue—the fat into lard and oil. In Louisville "Canaan" can't or won't do all these things—hence hogs come from Tennessee, pass Louisville and go on to Cincinnati! And is a man to be mobbed and murdered for seeing these things and crying out against them?

Hogs have almost ceased going over the mountains; we foresaw this when we opposed the rail road. They are too poor to buy.

The time is not far distant when hemp will cease to be manufactured in the interior of Kentucky—and perhaps even in the State! Alas our poor slave ridden State!

Truth, Liberty and Love.

We have on our table a pamphlet styled "Heroism of the Democratic Ages," an address by Rev. Bro. Post, of Illinois college, before the Alumni association of McKendree College," St. Louis 1845." The caption is the golden thread which runs through this spirited address—God defend the right.

Murder!

☞See the consequence of the overthrow of the civil power of the commonwealth on the 18th of August. Did not the robbers say they would murder the Mayor if he resisted? May not one man as justly murder the constable as sixty? The end is not yet till the laws be vindicated.

MURDER.—A few days ago, Mr. John Holton, Constable of Bracken county, while in discharge of his duties as an officer, was stabbed several times and had his throat cut, by James Hamilton, and died almost immediately. Hamilton was arrested and is now in jail to await his trial.

Ingratitude--The Ass's Kick!

One of the greatest trials to which we have ever been subjected, in a somewhat eventful life, is the ingratitude of men whom we have (in what they may call our better days) befriended. We are not the man to reproach any one with favors conferred; such a thing is repugnant to every generous mind. Yet when ridicule is attempted, and insult added to injury, forbearance ceases to be a virtue by giving impunity to crime. We care not for the relentless and uncalled for war, which the editor of the American Democrat has waged, with a bitter vindictiveness for which we know no cause, upon us ever since we were overpowered by a heartless mob; but when he resorts to misrepresentation to show his subserviency to the stronger party, he merits contempt and indignation. If we had gained but one subscriber since our misfortune, a generous mind would have forborn the taunt—if we had gained more, as is the truth, an honest man would have spurned the calumny. When Mr. E. Bryant was turned out of office by Mr. Tyler, homeless, friendless and poor, our bowels of compassion were moved, and we contributed freely our mite out of our pocket to his penny sheet, the "Whig Rally," a page of which we never read, to keep his body and soul together! Now when he sees us robbed of thousands of dollars by a band of mobites, slandered, and persecuted on all sides without crime—struggling almost single handed against the most powerful and relentless despotism that the world has seen—he comes forward with a mean insinuation, the cowardly shadow of a lie, and gives us the ass's kick!

"Some few weeks since Cassius M. Clay received the name of a new subscriber for the True American from Stanford, Ky., an occurence so remarkable even in these remarkable times that he publishes his correspondents letter with a great flourish, and announces in the most pompous manner that his '*subscription list in Kentucky is once more making slow but steady progress.*' The New York Tribune also publishes this letter with a very evident relish to prove to the people of the North that Clay is upheld in his fanatical course by Kentuckians. The Tribune's subscription list in Kentucky (it was large at one time) is about in the same predicament as the True American's and it would be hard to tell which is making the '*slowest*' progress. The True American has received *one* new subscriber in Kentucky during the last two months, while the Tribune, according to its published list, has received *four* new subscribers during the last five months.

The Dead Speak.

New Hampshire, so long wedded to party, has broken from her allegiance. Whatever else she may do, she has declared that she will not support a pro-slavery man. Twice has WOODBURY sought as a Texas gag law candidate to obtain a seat in Congress, and twice has he been defeated. If New Hampshire is redeemed, is there not cause for hope? Freedom will triumph.

A Row.

Why not? Is not this the doctrine of the day—the strongest takes the stakes? Look at the 18th! This is nothing to it!

From the Georgetown Herald.

The County Court of Franklin county, has refused to obey the mandate of the Court of Appeals in the case of *Gorham* vs. *Luckett* Gorham was has refused to obey the mandate of the Court of Appeals in the case of *Gorham* vs. *Luckett*. Gorham was the former Jailor of Fraklin county, and was dismissed by the County Court, and Luckett was appointed his successor. Gorham denied the right of the County Court to discharge him without a judicial investigation, and carried his case before the Court of Appeals, which at its last session decided the case in his favor. Last week the county Court nulified the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Freedom and Insanity.

We believe that we have before somewhere noticed the argument attempted to be drawn from the sixth census in favor of slavery, because it was there proven, from figures, that there were more insane, blind and deaf Blacks among the free, than among the same number of slaves.—Mr. E. Jarvis, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in a pamphlet now before us, extracted from "the American Journal of the Medical Sciences," printed at Philadelphia 1844, proves conclusively, by a direct reference to many towns in the several States North, that the census is grossly incorrect. Every grade of error; prevails sometimes as many as *seven times* as many insane Blacks, being reported, as actually existed—all told—sane and insane. He concludes, however, with every man acquainted with the incapability of the negro's constitution to stand cold, that a comparison of the Northern free blacks in a cold climate with slaves in a hot climate, where nature has evidently designed them to live, would prove nothing, even if the facts were as stated by the census, which they are not!

Mr. Jarvis then takes up the southern free and slave Blacks, upon the data, that all the slave Blacks are supported at private expense, and that the free fall into the public charge, and forms the following table.

State or Territory.	Slaves.	Insane at private charge.	One in	Free colored population.	Insane at public charge.	One in
Dist. Columbia,	4,694	4	1173	8,361	3	2787
Florida,	25,717	12	2146	817	0	
Arkansas,	19,935	13	1533	465	8	58
Missouri,	58,240	50	1164	1,574	18	87
Kentucky,	182,258	132	1380	7,317	48	152
Tennessee,	183,059	124	1476	5,524	28	198
Mississippi,	195,211	66	2957	1,366	16	85
Louisiana,	168,452	38	7657	25,502	7	3643
Alabama,	253,532	100	2539	2,039	25	81
Georgia,	280,944	108	2601	2,753	26	105
South Carolina,	327,038	121	2702	8,276	16	517
North Carolina,	295,817	192	1280	22,732	29	7839
Virginia,	448,987	327	1372	49,842	54	923
Maryland,	89,495	99	904	62,020	42	1576
Delaware,	2,605	21	124	16,919	7	2417
Slaves States.	2,485,984	1407	1766	215,507	327	659

From this table it appears that in all the slave States there is one slave in every 1766 insane, and one free Black in every 659 insane. Now there is no force or data of just comparison in any of these tables. All the free Blacks are not supported at public charge. In Kentucky, and we presume in all the slave States, the masters liberating, are bound to maintain the freed man: so that he comes not to the public charge. And then, again, the *old* and *useless* are generally set free; and an accurate census would prove nothing, in comparing the worn out and the miserble, strugling with new life and poverty in old age without vigor or mental self reliance, with young or minor classes of slaves! So if you go to the North, still a difficulty exists: many of the free there have been slaves, and are unfitted by *slavery*, not by *nature*, for freedom! Again, who can say whether the sufferings of the body may not be intolerable, whilst the mind is comparatively at ease?—or the mind wrecked with suffering, whilst the body is at ease?—and which of the two is the greater wo, and which first produces madness? And should it turn out that despotism favors mental sanity; and liberty, insanity; what then?—Shall we confine it to the Blacks, or shall a Nicholas take the reins of national control? Many of the most eminent British statesmen went mad. Intelligent foreigners, traveling among us, note that the faces of our people express disquietude, that and whilst we possess more physical comforts than the old monarchies, we seem to be far less mentally happy. It is natural, that where fortune and all offices of honor and profit are open to the lowest individual, that there should be great energy of character, restlessness, and posting in the race. It seems a reproach to a man to be behind in a race, whilst the monarchist consoles himself that he *could win if he was allowed!* The Yankee studies, or labors, for long hours; the German or Frenchman sings, or smokes, or fiddles, when the time of recreation comes. What, then, shall republicanism be given up? By no means. The same reasons would impel us back once more to the savage state. We should think that republics were more subject to insanity—despotisms more liable to idiocy. The one loses mind, at intervals, through over wrought action of the brain—the other falls into stupidity, through inaction and original want of brain!

But it is time every where to cease talking about the Blacks—the great question is now, whether African slavery shall be destroyed, or American liberty be lost!

He Cometh.

Where is the difference? Can this man see beyond the end of his nose? He approved of the mob of the 18th, which promised if necessary to murder James Lougee Mayor of the city of Lexington, and posse, and now when a similar deed is done his eyes are turned up! Fudge!

From the Ky Intelligencer.

Desperate Affair!---Murder!!

We learn from a letter from Brookville the county seat of Bracken county of this State, that on the 24th of November, James Hamilton, killed Holton the acting Sheriff of that county.

The circumstances attending the bloody and melancholy affair are these as detailed to us.

Holton (the Sheriff) had two executions on Hamilton, one for a fine and another for debt. Hamilton was asked to satisfy them, when he drew from his bosom a large butcher knife, and made two desperate stabs at Holton. The first blow, he struck with the knife was in the abdomen, the second was immediately below the left ear. The last blow went through between the jaw and neck bone, severing the artery of the neck, and passing on into the windpipe. Holton fell and expired immediately.

The deed was certainly a heart rending one; but as Hamilton has been committed for further trial we shall withhold any comment that our feelings might prompt us to make. The law in all cases should be faithfully executed; but at the same time every one is entitled to a calm and impartial trial.

Janus Face.

If "constitutional legal liberty" be a gem of such estimable price, where were these dainty spoken men when it was trampled into the mire on the 18th of August, 1845? Because we would not betray the liberty of the press and quietly submit to its slave despotism which we well knew slumbered with its Ceberian heads and Cyclopean strength in every valley and on every hill top south of Mason's and Dixon's line; the whig was ready to denounce us as being of that egotistical class of conceited madcaps, who press into the first ranks of every cause and injure it by their rashness! How dare he now to come forward and find every thing lovely and glorious in Hampden's laying down his life for "constitutional liberty?" Is not this rank incendiarism—will not the slave-holders of Virginia taste of his blood?

MR. RIVES AND HAMPDEN SIDNEY.—In pursuance of an invitation of the Trustees of Hampden Sydney College, in Virginia, a Discourse was pronounced by the Hon. William C. Rives at that College on the 12th instant, before the Trustees, Faculty, and Students, on the "*Character and Services of* JOHN HAMPDEN, *and the great struggle for popular and constitutional Liberty in his time.*" Of this Address the Richmond Whig speaks in terms of, we doubt not, well-deserved eulogy, as follows:

"To those who are imbued with just conceptions of the origin, progress, and successful establishment by the Grand Rebellion in England in 1642, and the Revolution in 1688, and by the American Revolution, of popular privilege and constitutional *legal* liberty, the struggle in which he lost his life on Chalgrove field, is far the most important period of man's history, and John Hampden the most interesting of *all* political personages, not excepting Washington himself, of history.

"But let us not anticipate Mr. Rives. We have read his discourse, or rather devoured it, with the most absorbed pleasure, and entire conviction that he has truly estimated the character and services of Hampden to the human race, and the influence which himself and his glorious coadjutors, Milton, Pym, Vane, Elliott, Fiennes, Hollis, and many another illustrious votary of republican *constitutional* liberty, exerted upon the destinies of *mankind* and the direction of modern civilization. John Hampden has found in Mr. Rives what he had hardly found before, except among his contemporaries, or Mr. Macauley, or Lord Nugent, one capable of appreciating as well as of celebrating his shining virtues, his profound sagacity, and unequalled abilities and services.—Take him altogether, England has never produced so great a man."

Europe.

The Cambria, at Boston, brings fifteen days later news from England.

Commercially her news will damp the price of flour. There was no decided change in the general state of the markets. Cotton had revived somewhat, but the aggregate of sales was small. The grain market was without animation, and the reports as to the scarcity very much exaggerated. The ports of England have not been opened, and probably will not be.

The railroad mania had subsided. The effect of this was to create a general distrust, as almost all classes had engaged in it. But beyond this, from the best lights we can obtain, no monied panic will occur. Interest had declined; the rates were two per cent. to three and a half per year. The Bank of England charged three and a half per cent.; if it should charge more, as it probably will, it will be for the purpose of stopping the railroad speculations.

The papers in England show a strong excitement against the United States as regards Oregon. Government was evidently making vigorous preparations for war, and the sentiment seems to prevail that the question should be brought to decision without further delay. Intelligent Americans just from England thought the President's Message would increase public excitement there, and embarrass the pacific settlement of the dispute.

Mason County Meeting.

Our friends of Mason mean to make themselves conspicuous. Let them be careful that they do not go too far! Even the old men among them may learn a lesson which they will remember in bitterness and in sorrow;—we know the younger ones will.

It is not very difficult to get up a denunciatory meeting, especially where *slavery* is concerned. But what then? Time glides away, and the hour comes when men wonder that any human beings could be so crazy—so regardless of principle—so neglectful of right feeling, as to *do* such monstrous wrong. Mark:—Eight years ago and a gag law in Congress could command a majority of the voters of the free States. *Now* few dare vote for it! Only let the culminating point of wrong be reached—only let the heart be left to beat naturally and freely, and the shut eye *begin* to be opened—and man's inhumanity to man, in any form, will be damned with burning curses by every lip. Wo to the memory of those, then, of whom it shall be said, in the day of freedom, "*Ye were the advocates of slavery!*"

But if it be not difficult to denounce, it is still less difficult to swim with the current. One has only to keep still, and he will be borne along without cross or delay. And if he choses to be notorious—to throw up his cap and shout huzza—to lead—nothing is easier. Out-mouth the biggest brawler—brag bolder than the boldest, and the thing is accomplished. But don't look ahead. Content yourself with your present glory. For the day will be, when the wrong you do yourself and your country, will be known and noted, and then men will scoff at your conduct, and denounce you as mean and base. Turn again to the page of history. Time was when the slave-trade was held honorable and fair, because it was lucrative; yet who can speak of it other than in terms of horror and indignation? Time was, too, when slavery, in some of the free States, was regarded a "good thing;" yet who in them hesitates at pronouncing it the blackest curse? *And so will it be in Kentucky.* Let men who wear laurels now for being the patriotic defenders of this institution, bear in mind that *hereafter* they may bloom only as a chaplet of infamy.

We can pardon much to settled prejudices and confirmed habits. We can pity, and even sympathize, with old slave-holders who will not discuss or examine the question of slavery. But the young man—full of hope—of quick blood, and fresh feeling—ardent—aspiring—bold—what must we say, or think, when we see him defending human wrong, and standing up for slavery? Him, too, we pity. For he is bartering away for popularity—for a fleeting notoriety—for a bubble, empty and vapory—a clear conscience—the nobler sentiments of his heart—and all that makes character valuable or permanent. And what sight can be more pitiable? What lot more wretched? Alas! for the young who thus degrade themselves!

But our Mason friends (see their resolutions,) have *their* day. If that content them, so be it. We shall not quarrel with them for the position they have taken, or for their misrepresentation of us personally. Time will cure all. It will be just to them and to us. We ask no more, and only wish they could demand less.

Education.

We discuss this subject often; some of our readers may think too often; but its importance is so vital to freedom—the necessity of urging it is so pressing—that we seize every fit occasion to make it a public theme. Are we wrong? Let us see.

The uneducated—the ignorant man—what is he? Cover him over with the golden dust of mammon; let pleasure dreg his lips with her sensual cups; bind his brows with the garlands of place and popularity; yet, if the light of the soul be dim, and dull, and cold, he is a poor degraded thing, bearing the form of manhood, without possessing one of manhood's virtues.

And the Government controlled by uneducated—ignorant men—what is it?—Constitute it after the choicest models; let it be most excellent; nay, make it the best; yet, if there be wanting virtue and intelligence on the part of the people, it will sink down amid corruption, and become the pander to base appetites, and the means of gratifying the lowest selfishness. Its foundation is built on sand, and the very rocking of the winds will totter it to its fall.

Men look sometimes—nay, generally, to the *constitution* of our country, as if that had some *inherent* power to perpetuate our liberties, and make the Union stable. It *is* a tower of strength. As a barrier against outward encroachments, and as a cement of inward strength, it has already beaten back corrupt assailants, and trodden down revolutionary foes. But year after year, these assailants and foes have multiplied, and corruption increased, until this barrier has been overleaped, and its most sacred safeguards despoiled. The spirit of the day tells this plainly enough. For what can stand against the *will of party?* Its sway is omnipotent. It rides over the constitution as if it were a thing of shreds and patches, and the people—those most interested in maintaining it inviolate—shout their huzzas for the men who do it. And *where must all this end?* If unchecked, necessarily in the destruction of the constitution, and the downfall of the Union.

Our form of Government, with all its defects, is, in our estimation, the best the world has ever known, and the constitution, under which we live is by two centuries, at least, in advance of the intelligence of our people. We know not the greatness of the virtues of either of them. They were made by pure men for a pure people. They were set in motion by patriots who hoped that patriots would ever direct them. And so long as love for the Union burned in the public mind as a central fire—so long as the sentiments and influences of the revolution clung round the public heart, and controlled it—so long had we peace and content among the people, and purity and fitness in their rulers. But this love of the Union has become a matter of calculation, and the sentiments and influences of the past have died out. We stand upon new ground.—New men are ruling us, and a new set of influences springing up with them, to master the public mind. We are to look now—not to the merits of our Government, or the excellence of our constitution—but to the capability of the people to understand both, in letter and spirit—and to see that both are faithfully administered and observed—to create that sort of public opinion—and public virtue which shall make it moral treason to do, or attempt any thing contrary to the public welfare.—This is our test. To meet it, and solve it, the duty of this, and the coming generation.

Are we prepared? Are the people, as a whole, ready to meet the mighty responsibilities which rest upon them? Not at all! They are groping in the dark. *Here* the tools of demagogues; *there* the blown-up bladders of selfish speculators; everywhere the play-things, in part, of scheming politicians, they are anything but prepared to guard the freedom secured to them by law, or to protect from assault the constitution which gives and guaranties to them their liberties. We know full well that they mean well, and think often they do right; and that their purity of aim has saved us so far from fouler perpetrations of wrong and injustice, and a wider and quicker spread of political corruption. But we know, also, that they uphold lawlessness—that they encourage and take part in mobs—that they wink at gross violations of the national constitution, and justify the perversion of State authority for the worst of party ends; that they are in spirit partizans, and, in their eagerness to triumph over opponents, are ready to tread down the law itself. What more does ambition ask? What more does soaring selfishness seek? This condition of the public mind is the sun-shine in which demagogueism loves to bask, and sport in, as with some holy plea, or under some pious or patriotic pretext, it spices the appetite, and enflames the passions of the people, to serve its own degraded ends.

What is to be done? How are we to guard the people against these dangers, and prepare them to act the part of freemen? Educate! Educate! Our hope rests upon education. Our political existence depends upon it. All other means are secondary, and unless we ply it industriously and wisely, the Republic will not endure.

The great question of the day then is—by what means shall we secure the spread of universal education? From the *very ignorant* we have nothing to hope for. They may feel their wants; a few of them may be sensitive enough, from this cause, to send their children to school, if such a thing be practicable; but, as a body, they know but little, and can do but little, on this subject. As the tree falls, so will it lie. For them, and for theirs, there is no hope, unless others better informed, and of greater influence, come to their rescue. Parent and child, without this, must ever remain in the darkest ignorance.

And the class above them—they who have something at stake in the community—and some consideration in their own neighborhoods—what have they done—what are they doing—for education? Literally nothing. They may provide better for their children; we dare say they often employ for the winter, or for the summer, some strolling man, who having failed in every other business, as a last alternative, proclaims himself a schoolmaster. But this is all they can do. Uneducated themselves, they cannot understand what is necessary for their children; they suppose they have done enough for them, if they send them to school, whether the teacher be fit or not. But as for the children of the ignorant around them, what think or care they? They have enough to do to take care of their *own*; and would regard that man a fool, if not "a fanatic," who should propose, by voluntary subscription, to raise funds, and build school-houses, wherein all, of every grade, could receive the benefits of a good education. There are noble exceptions, unquestionably, in both these classes—men in ragged attire and with no means, and men with common garb and small property, whose hands would be open to the last cent; but the great majority are as we have described them—not because they are mean—but because they know not what to do.

Turn we now to what may be termed the upper classes—and do we see in them a wiser, and better spirit? We may not say so, and speak the truth. They are engaged with schemes of individual interest; their time, their attention, and their talents are absorbed in a hot pursuit after them; the *main chance* engages their whole soul; and unless pestilence walks before their eyes, or startling danger threatens their persons or their property, they dream not of the obligations they owe themselves, their fellow men, or their God, on this all important subject. Take as an example any county in Kentucky, of ordinary intelligence. There are in it, surely, an hundred citizens who are out of debt, and who are worth from five to twenty thousand dollars. Now suppose these hundred citizens were united in their determination to awaken a general interest on the subject of education, and to plant a school-house in every neighborhood in that county, could they not do it? No man who reasons on the matter can doubt it. Alas! there are no banner counties in this cause. That in which every man is interested—which should stand first with the individual and the public—which is *the* most important question of our day, is neglected everywhere. And this the whole spirit of society illustrates well. Let there be a "hanging to come off" in any county, and see what myriads of men, women and children, will turn out to witness the death-throes of some victim of ignorance and crime!—They stand thick around the gallows for whole hours, and will come from far distant knobs, and glens, and valleys, and out of the way places, to see the execution. Behold, again, the stir, and parade, and the ingatherings of the people, when a military display is to be made. A sham fight seems to be their beau-ideal of great things—the shadow of the glory won amid heat, and dust, and blood, on the battle field! Or watch, once more, the busy activity of political partizans, when conventions of the people are to be called to make ready for political strife. Flaming hand-bills are scattered in every direction; patriotic appeals are made by papers and on the stump, to all to "rally;" and youth, with its hot blood, and manhood, with its sober enthusiasm, volunteer to ride to distant neighborhoods to stir up the voters. And they come. Like a stream they pour into city, or town, and talk and act, on convention days, as if the fate of the nation hung upon their doings. But call a meeting for educational purposes, and where are these masses then? Where the volunteer riders to stir up the people? If fifty are gathered together upon an educational call, it is held to be a good meeting—if an hundred, encouraging and most respectable—if over that, great!!

And if we look at our governments, National and State, we shall see how little, comparatively speaking, they have done for education. The new account of the registry of the U. States says, that during the fifty six years of our federal government, the entire expenditures of that government, have been a little under *one thousand millions of dollars*. And how has it been appropriated? Mark.

For the *Military* service	$286,998,857
" *Naval* do	179,933,124
" *Pensions*	54,012,482
Interest on *Public Debt*	42,594,855
Total	$663,438,821

The balance has been expended as follows:

Principal of Revolutionary debts claims, (est.) nearly	$100,000,000
Civil List	63,855,525
Foreign Intercourse	36,166,868
*Indian Department	42,803,488
†Miscellaneous	64,107,821
Total very nearly	$306,933,605

*Including payments for Indian Lands.
†Including, we presume, the purchase of Louisiana.

What a picture does this table present! Nearly *seven hundred millions of dollars* directly for the cost of war! Add to this the destruction of life and property—the injury to commerce and industry, by war, and what an amount, during these fifty-six years of almost entire peace, would the sum total be! Suppose the sum had been appropriated for educational purposes—suppose it had been spent in erecting school houses, and preparing schoolmasters, and spreading a true knowledge of rational liberty—who can doubt but that the nation would have been happier, wiser, and stronger, and that the Union would have been made thereby firm and rock-bound on its basis? Be it that, in part, this sum was required for the national defence—if so, we grudge not a cent of it—but the people who could pay such an amount of money for war purposes, surely ought to be willing, and able, to contribute a tenth part of that amount to education.—But it has not been done. Will it be? Not unless the enlightened and the generous—the humane and patriotic—looking abroad to the real wants and interests of the country—unite together, and demand it. We call upon our legislators to devote themselves to this cause; we ask them to infuse into it some of the zeal which they manifest for party; we invoke the clergy to consider themselves missionaries in it; we appeal, especially, to those of them who are *of* the people and *among* them to lecture, write, and talk about it with them, until they are made to *feel* its importance; we entreat the educated and the liberal, summoning up all their disinterestedness and enthusiasm, to labor, in season and out of season, for the means of universal instruction; and we implore the ignorant, who know their wants, and can tell of them—who understand what their children must be, if they are not helped—to speak out, all rude and coarse as their language may be, in the heart's eloquence, for light and for liberty to all! Let the public mind be quickened and roused.

Kentucky must do something on this subject. Virginia is all alive to it. She feels the languishment and decay which are rotting her energy and her spirit, and *knows* that without education—without universal education—the old commonwealth must sink irretrieveably in character and power and wealth. We are younger. We have a fresher soil—but *not* as great natural resources, wonderful as ours are, in their extent. Like causes will produce like results; if, therefore, we stand as we do, Kentucky *will be*, as Virginia *is*, in the course of a few years! Listen, if we are not to be heeded, to the eloquent and solemn pleading of Governor McDowell, in his Message to the Legislature of the Old Dominion, on this momentous question. He says:—

If Virginia would retain the masses of her people who are crowding into other States, and thus save for her own power, the youth, enterprise and wealth, which she is annually giving up to the power of others, she must so direct the administration of her government as to make it the interest, as far as as it can be done, to remain where they are. All that is necessary to accomplish this purpose cannot indeed be done by the government, but what can be done ought to be done. The emigration which is enfeebling and wasting us to a vital degree must if possible, be stopped, and this, so far as that emigration depends upon internal causes, and therefore within the reach of positive control, the government can co-operate, and is bound to co-operate in effecting, And that it is within the reach, to a most availa extent, of such control, is evident from the fact, that the cause which generally oppress the condition of a people and drive them from their native land to some other as a necessary process of national or personal belief have scarcely even a conceiveable existence or operation here. We have no territory—incapable of further settlement or subdivision, no population pressing on the limits of subsistence,—no capital and business so concentrated in a few hands as to place the great body of society under their command;—we have none of these causes of hardship, dependence or poverty for which emigration offers, wherever they are found the common and effectual remedy. On the contrary it is known to all, that if our population were several times greater than it is, it could be maintainedand employed not only without the slightest burden upon the capabilities but with the most obvious and decided benefit to their development and activity. Still our people abandon us. Some to withdraw from a slave-holding community: some to make a more profitable application of the slave-labor to the staple products of other states: some to avoid associations which time and changes have renderer painful; some to retrieve upon a new theatre their losses in business, and others that they may rush to the newest and most stirring scenes and presecute the purposes of life in the midst of excitement, enterprise and adventure. These make up a moveable class of people whose emigration is but little dependent upon the policy of the state, and whom, therefore, we may not by any change in that policy expect to retain.

But there is another and very numereus class who are influenced by nene of the considerations suggested: a hard working provident and valuable class, who are attached to their homes, and to all the usages, laws, and associatsons which surround them, but who are obliged, nevertheless, to abandon them all under the stern requirements of duty to themselves and their families. Without any adequate market near them, and without any distant one to which they have a cheap and suitable access, the products of their labor are so absorbed in the expense of exchanging them, and the expense itself is so irreducible by any economy or prudence of theirs, that the only alternative left them is to toil on in comparative poverty, or to go elsewhere, where their exertion can be turned to wiser and better account. However natural and proper for citizens thus situated to do this, it is neither the one nor the other for the state passively to allow it. She is the final sufferer of every loss which emigration can involve, and she too is the final and rightful party to prevent the loss whenever it arises from general obstructions to labor, which private are not adapted nor suffieient to remove. Let the obstructions which have already operated so disastrously—which have paralyzed the labor—disturbed the peace—prevented the education—interdicted the intercourse—lowered the moral and social advantages of so large a portion of our people—let them but continue, and the ruinous depopulation and impoverishment now at work, will go on with accummulating force until she will be rendered powerless for the vigorous measures which her restoration will require. Unless Virginia, therefore, is ready to submit herself to the unmitigated evil of such a result, and forgetting alike her security and her renown, is willing to drag on in a downward career of languishment and decay, let her put forth her power and remove at once the obstructions which are so overwhelmning to her people, and thus enable the great mass of them to find as eligible a home within their native borders as anywhere beyond them. She cannot, indeed, by any exertion or policy of hers, take from other states any advantages of residence which are peculiar to them, but she can check the emigating spirit and movement of her people, by raising up kindred and equivalent advantages of her own. To this end, and as one of the surest and most indispensable of all the means of obtaining it, let the legislature revise, amend and enlarge our system or education.

Hurra for Bluffton.

The *Bluffton* Boys are the extreme ultras of South Carolina. On receipt of Mr. CALHOUN's Memphis speech at Columbia, they took fire and swore they would "birch" him. Resolutions were prepared. But the majority hushed these boys up, and the "great unwhipt" escaped a "lathering."

But they are pothered terribly—these Carolina Legislators! They don't know how to understand Mr. CALHOUN; *Puck* was never a greater mystery. They are for him; will sustain him; but as for swallowing the Mississippi, or converting it into an inland sea, they can't do it, and swear they wont. Very doubtful!

What has added to the perplexity of the Carolina Legislators, and the Bluffton Boys especially, was that *two* reports of Mr. C.'s speech were before them—one "giving up everything to the national government"—the other "qualifying" his views. They took the latter, and, as one of them said, "we go for the man any how"—But these two reports! Mark that; we predict one will do for the *West*, and the other stick to the South. If so, well. What are great interests but means for great men to rise upon, or what are the people good for but to sustain these great men?

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier correspondent at Columbia writes as follows:

"There is nothing of political interest here at present. Some gentlemen were under the impression, yesterday, that Mr. CALHOUN, in his speech at the Memphis Convention, had abandoned the ground he has heretofore maintained on the subject of internal improvements. This rumor produced considerable excitement and astonishment, and the matter was rather prematurely mooted yesterday in the House of Represeutatives. Many gentlemen seemed anxious to speak on the occasion, and there was a prospect of some commotion of the political elements. Happily, however, the discussion was staved off by a large majority, for in the evening, a correct copy of Mr. CALALUN's speech reached us in the Charleston *Mercury*, from which it appeared, that that distinguished and long and well tried statesman, had not abandoned his principles, and which prevented a series of resolutions from being introduced today into the Senate, which would have been calculated to raise a storm in that usually tranquil and dignified body.

Postage.

An effort will be made to increase the Postage Tax. We hope it will not succeed. The experiment of cheap postage has not been fairly tried. What is five months test? Let us have cheap postage for three years—let franking privileges be taken away, and other needful reforms made, and our word for it, it will pay. There should be no tax on the spread of knowledge and the very lightest one on letters, and whatever diffuses useful information among, and purifies the social affections of our countrymen.—These results are of more price than silver or gold. Let them be looked to and cared for *first* by Government.

Oregon.

The comments of the Press upon Mr. POLK's message has been very general and fair. The ability of the document—its clearness—its decision—all admit; but very generally, the opinion is concurred in, that it is war-like in tone, and that war, at the end of the year's notice of the joint occupation of Oregon, must follow, if his counsels prevail.

The National Intelligencer of the 6th, however, while concurring in this view, says, "that the President must know in his own heart that there could not and would not be a war between this country and Great Britain about Oregon." It bases this opinion—not upon the message—for that it regards as defiant in tone—but upon certain remarks of the Constitution, (a paper published in Baltimore) supposed to be in the confidence of Mr. Polk. They admit that the negociations between the two Governments was abruptly terminated by the British Minister.—But say, that immediately after the President had made the offer of the 49th degree, Mr. McLane was sent as our Minister to England to settle this matter. The language of the "Constitution" is as follows:

"It is generally known that, SIMULTANEOUS *with his* [the President's] *determination to make* THIS *proposition*—the motives for which he explains in his message—the President selected a distinguished gentleman of this State, peculiarly qualified by his eminent abilities and great experience for the position, as Minister to England. *Possessed of the* VIEWS *and* INTENTIONS of the President, and pledged to sustain them, it would have been his duty to have urged and enforced on the British Ministry the proposition which the Executive had determined to submit to Mr. Pakenham."

The "Constitution" adds that "the British Government, with every assurance of our disposition to maintain peace, will have an opportunity to take up the olive branch and substitute for the remedy of the sword, a fair and equitable adjustment of our rights."

The Intelligencer congratulates the country upon this result and expresses the opinion, that war, as a means of adjusting the difficulty with England, is not within any rational calculation of probabilities. We hope this opinion may be correct. But it is difficult to reconcile the war tone of the message with it. Mr. Polk's language is very strong. He asserts our title to the whole of Oregon—declares it to be based upon "irrefragable" facts and arguments—and says, after the years' notice has been given, that our rights cannot be abandoned "without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest." Now how this language could be used when the negotiation is still open, and when Mr. McLANE was empowered to settle the question, is more than we can see. It seems to us, if this be true, as if there had been the veriest trifling about the most important matters—the peace and the honor of the nation. Still if peace can be maintained with honor and without a sacrifice of our rights (as we believe may be done) we shall rejoice.

There are reports in circulation that Mr. Packingham, the British Minister will

be recalled, in consequence of his rejection of the proposition of our Government. The truth of this report, as well as of the opinion of the Intelligencer, a few months will settle.

The Gag.

We gave the vote in the House of Representatives on the famous gag rule last week. Below will be found a classification of it.

	Ayes.	Noes.		Absent
Maine.	0	7		0
New Hampshire,	1	2	vacancy.	1
Vermont,	0	4		0
Massachusetts,	0	9	vacancy	1
Rhode Island.	0	2		0
Connecticut,	0	4		0
New York,	0	32		2
New Jersey.	0	4		1
Pennsylvania,	3	20		1
Ohio,	1	18		2
Indiana,	0	8		1
Illinois,	3	2		0
Michigan,	1	2		0
Delaware,	0	1		0
Maryland,	6	0		0
Virginia,	15	0		0
North Carolina,	8	0		1
South Carolina,	7	0		0
Georgia,	7	0	vacancy.	1
Florida,	1	0		0
Alabama,	6	0		1
Missi sippi,	2	0		2
Louisiana,	1	1		2
Tennessee,	8	2	vacancy.	1
Kentucky,	7	3		0
Arkansas,	1	0		0
Missouri,	4	0		1
Democrats from Free States,	11	57		6
Democrats from Slave States,	56	0		7
Whigs from Free States,	0	57		1
Whigs from Slave States,	17	7		5

Four vacancies, and the Speaker not voting. The following are the names of the members from the free States voting for the Gag. Mark them!

New Hampshire, NORRIS,
Pennsylvania, C. J. Ingersoll, McClean, Wilmot.
Michigan, Chipman.
Illinois, Douglass, Ficklin, Hoge, McClernard Robert Smith.
Ohio, FARAN.

New Hamshire only one! Ohio one! Illinois all!! Mark our prediction. NORRIS, of N. Hampshire, and FARAN, of Ohio will fall. The Democracy in these States, can never submit to be represented by men who, in their bastard love of slavery, and their servile fawning upon Slave-holders, have so disgraced their name and place. Cowardice, so mean—perjury, so palpable—a desecration of freedom and human rights, so infamous—must awaken the burning contempt of every honest voter. The south—truckled to as it is—despises, and would spit upon these men, as it would upon the vilest cur, if it had not *use* for them. As for *Illinois*—let her bear her name—*the standard bearer of the Slave-holders among the Free*—until she shakes off the vampire crew that are sucking from her every principle of political life.

Kentucky has done well. Three nays!

Another thing. The gag is put down. What say Southern members? How talk the members from Bluffton? Silent as the grave! No threats—no denunciation.—No nullification. They roar gently as any sucking dove. Was it so always? In '35 "disunion would follow, if the gag was not enforced"—in '38 "the whole South would fly off if it were touched"—in '40—'42 it was "*the* measure of safety." Yet now it is voted upon—and rejected without noise, or even *protest*, from the South!—And why? Because it was from the beginning a political measure to defeat the Whigs—especially to put down HENRY CLAY—and to get in Texas, and having answered its ends, a mock burial is had and mock mourning put on, to deck its old friends in a seeming decency of consistency and grief! If it were not so, think you, the *gag* would have been so quietly yielded up? The men who have used it, like the strong horse that seizes the bit, heed not distance, or difficulty, where political power based upon slavery is in danger, and, least of all, would they do this, when they are, as now, in the ascendancy.

The poor Southern Whigs who voted for the Gag! They were the *hired* mourners, and "licked" into it at that! The Democrats went into the measure as a matter of bargain and trade;—they "calculated" and succeeded. But the Whigs were driven into a support of the Gag, and then beaten through the storm it raised North and South—North, by increasing anti-slavery feeling—South, by tightning the pro-slavery interest. A little bravery—a little honesty—would have prevented this result; but the poor fellows had it not on this question; and they fell as they will ever fall, when sacrificing justice and rights so unmanfully.

Important from South America.

By the Barque Chancellor, Capt. Beauvois, the N. Y. Herald has received Buenos Ayres dates to the 23d of September.

"On the 21st of September, two days before the Chancellor sailed, the commanding officers of the English and French squadrons, posted a bulletin in the commercial room in Buenos Ayres, declaring that port, and all others belonging to the republic, under blockade after the 24th; and that all vessels arriving after that date should be ordered off, and all neutral vessels in port should have fifteen days, it would be impossible for the ships in port, eleven of which were Americans, to load, for the decree that Rosas had issued a fortnight previous, compelled all the inhabitants to drill from 4 to 6 P. M., which lessened the hours of labor after the Custom House closes in the afternoon.

Important from Buenos Ayres.--The Post Blockaded.

A friend has obligingly furnished the N. York Tribune with the following extract of a letter, received by the bark Chancellor, dated

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 10th 1845.

You will see by our papers that this country is in a sad state at this time. Business is dead; confidence destroyed; the currency of the country has depreciated 25 per cent., making an immense loss to all who have outstanding debts, particularly to the foreign merchants, and the English most of all, for they are the principal creditors. Since the scandalous capture of the Buenos Ayres fleet by the English and French forces, all intercourse with their men-of-war is prohibited, though they come and lie in our "outer roads." All the militia of this city and province is put under arms, and five days in the week (Saturday's and Svnday's excepted) are ordered out for drill from 4 o'clock P. M. till sunset. During this time all business is suspended—not a shop, store, or office of any kind, will you see open. The panic among foreigners has passed away, and they generally feel safe as to their persons, even in the interior. Many believe that we shall have another blockade, and if so, years will pass before difficulties are settled; as it is, the probability is very small of any speedy arrangement. Meantime nearly all who are dependent upon their labor are beginning to suffer, privations at least. All this grows out of the unjust and iniquitous course of the English and French—a course marked from the beginning with selfishness, deception, hypocracy and falsehood.

As might be expected, all the friends of the present government—and they are the great mass of the common people—are much embittered against foreigners generally, and were they permitted would soon rid the country of a few hundred of them. So far, however, no violence has been permitted, and the multitude carry themselves quite as peacefully and respectfully towards us as we could expect.

P. S. 22d.—Our port is blockaded, to take effect from 12 o'clock this day. Fifteen days only are allowed for vessels to depart. For two years at least we shall be shut up. Our glorious stars and stripes have just been cordially greeted by the battery. The Bainbridge has arrived and I hope will keep up a communication between us and the outside world.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Senate.

A resolution calling for information relating to claims arising under Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty, was adopted.

Mr. Allen's motion to print 25,000 copies of the President's Message and the accompanying documents relating to Oregon, was adopted.

Mr. Spaight offered a resolution relative to building a fort on Ship Island, in the Mississippi river.

Senate adjourned early.

House.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

Mr. Bayly's proposition to go into the election of printer, carried—ayes 128, noes, 63.

Mr. Bayly nominated Ritchie & Heiss, of the Union.

Mr. Davis nominated Jefferson & Co., practical printers.

Mr. Foot nominated Jesse E. Dow & Co., U. S. Journal.

The vote stood as follows: Whole number 198.

For Ritchie & Heiss,	123
For Jesse E. Dow & Co.,	69
For Gales & Seaton,	4
For Jefferson & Co.	2

Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss were declared elected.

On motion, Rufus Lane, of Kentucky, was then declared elected Sergeant-at-Arms; and Chas. S. Whitney, of Illinois, Door-keeper.

On motion, the House proceeded to the election of a Postmaster.

Mr. Bayly nominated John M. Johnson, of Alexandria.

Mr. Bouldin nominated Rob't Bronough, of Missouri.

Mr. Collom nominated A. F. Campbell, of Tennessee.

Mr. Holmes nominated Wm. J. McCormick, of District of Columbia.

The election resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes 199.

For Johnson, (elected,)	167
For McCormick,	71
For Bronough,	21
For Campbell,	5

On motion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Senate.

A communication was read from the Secretary of War.

Mr. Breese called up his resolution proposing that the Vice President appoint the committees. It was lost. Ayes 20. Noes 21.

Senate adjourned over to Monday.

House.

Mr. Cobb called up his resolution proposing that the seats of members be chosen by lot, and that the Clerk should draw for the members—carried. The "lottery scene" was an amusing one. John Q. Adams was the last name called: but through the courtesy of the House no one chose his usual seat. This business ended, the House proceeded with its business. A debate ensued on a motion to print 20,000 copies of the President's Message, but the House adjourned before taking final action upon it.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 8.

Messrs. Berrien, Pennypacker, Barrow, and Dickinson appeared in their seats.—The President laid before the Senate reports from the various departments—Mr. Benton a memorial from Oregon praying for a provisional Government. A motion was made to postpone till to-morrow the election of committees and officers—upon this there was debate, and in the midst of it the Senate adjourned.

The House.—Standing Committees were announced as follow:

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Hamlin, Augustus A. Chapman, Harper, Chase, Dobbin, Ellsworth, McGaughey, Chipman, and Culver.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McKay, Dromgoole, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Hungerford, G. S. Houston, Winthrop, Norris, Vinton, and Seaborn Jones.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Vance, Daniel, Hoge, Stephens, Gorden, Pollock, Ligon, Leake, and John A. Rockwell.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. McClelland, Tibbatts, Wentworth, Simpson, Grinnell, Lawrence, Giles, Levin, and Thibodeaux.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs McClernand, Thomas Smith, Collamer, James B. Hunt, Moseley, Morris, Relfe, Blanchard, and Ashmun.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Hopkins, Kennedy, Reid, Cranston, McIlvaine, Thomasson, B. Martin, Hough, and Hilliard.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Hunter, McDowell, Payne, Marsh, Washington, Hunt J. G. Chapman, A. D. Sims, and McHenry.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Rathburn, Pettit, Lumpkin, Milton, Brown, Buffington, Constable, Thurman, Dixon, and Biggs.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Joseph Johnson, Ficklin, D. P. King, St. John, Grider, Ewing, Clarke, Herrick, and Cabell.

Committee on Pub ic Expenditures.—Messrs. Dunlap, Yost, Cunningham, Russell, Arnold, Runk, J. W. Houston, J. H. Ctmpbell, and Lewis.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Cowlin, Yancey, Wick, Andrew Johnson, Albert Smith, Stephen Adams, Morse, Long, and Toombs.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Woodward, Steward, Hudson, Yancey, W. G. Brown, Wilmot, Jas. H. Johnston, and J. P. Martin.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Anderson, James Black, Wright, Perrill, Grover, Dockery L. H. Simms, Erdman, and Root.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Jacob Thomson, Benton, Reuben Chapman, Yell, Foot, Barringer, Sawyer Hampton, and Cathcart.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Haralson, Yell, Brinkeroff, Burt Ramsey, Nevin, Bedinger, Baker, and B. Thompson.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. J. A Black, E. W. Hubord, Abbott, Tilden, Ritter, Giddings, De Mott, Edsall, and Samuel D. Hubbard.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. I. E. Holmes, Bayly, Maclay, T. B King, Schenck, Darragh, Stanton, McCrate, and Wood.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. C J. Ingersoll, Rhett, Payne, Garrett Cavis, Cobb, Truman Smith, Cullom, C. B. Smith, and Perry.

Committee on Terr to ies.—Messrs. Douglass, Boyd, Graham, Dillingham, G. W. Jones, J. Rockwell, James Thompson, Price, and Young.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Brodhead, Atkinson, Parrish, Seaman, Owen, Barringer, Jenkins, Hampton, and Toombs

Committee on Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Preston King, Starkweather, McConnell, Bell, Seddon, Delano, Cocke, Goodyear, and Moulton.

Committee on Roa's and Canals.—Messrs. Rob't. Smith, Foster, Boyd, Gentry Pendleton, E. B. Holmes, Strohm, Williams, and Miller.

Committee on Patents.—Messrs. Henry, Maclay, Marsh, Sykes, and T. B. King.

Committee on Public Buildings a d Grounds.—Messrs Ficklin, McClean, Winthrop, and Woodworth.

Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Sawtelle, Cummins, Treadway, Wheaton, and Trumbo.

Committee on Accounts.—Messrs. Taylor, D. P. King, Farran, McClean, and W. W. Campbell.

Committee on Mileage.—Messrs. John P. Martin, Severance, Henley, McDowell and James Thompson.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Strong, J. H. Campbell, Crozier, Edsall, and J. H. Johnson.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Scammon, White, E. W. Hubbard, McCrate, and Root.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Leib, Woodruff, Crozier, Price, and J. Rockwell.

Committee on Expenditures in t'e Navy Department.—Messrs. Collin, Fries Blanchard, Long, and Moulton.

Committee on Engraving.—Messrs. Yost, Perry, and Cocke.

Notices of various bills were given and reports from departments laid before the House. The contested election from Florida came up. Mr. Hunter moved to refer it to the Committee on Election, with instructions to report as to the fact, whether Mr. Brockenbraugh had not received a majority of votes &c.,—Garret Davis opposed instructing, with ability and effect; other gentlemen followed on the same side The House refused to instruct. The subject of contested elections was then referred to the Committee.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9th.

The *Senate* proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. Dickins was elected Secretary, Mr. Robert Veal, Door-keeper—Mr. Holland, Assistant Door-keeper.

Committees of the Senate were elected. The following gentlemen were chosen chairmen:

Mr. Calhoun,	*Finance.*
Mr. Heywood,	*Commerce.*
Mr. Dickinson,	*Manufactures.*
Mr. Sturgin,	*Agriculture.*
Mr. Benton,	*Military affairs.*
Mr. Atchison,	*Militia.*
Mr. Fairfield,	*Naval affairs.*
Mr. Breeze,	*Public lands.*
Mr. Levy,	*Private land claims.*
Mr. Sevier,	*Indian affairs.*
Mr. Bagby,	*Claims.*
Mr. Semple,	*Revolutionary Claims.*
Mr. Ashly,	*Judiciary.*

Ten other chairmen are to be elected—the Senate adjourned.

House.—Questions relating to public printing were referred, and a reference of the President's Message to appropriate Committees made. Mr. Stewart spoke on the subject of the Tariff. The House seemed to be in good humor—Garret Davis wanted to know what was meant by reference relative to inland seas. Mr. Douglass said he did not know—he had simply used language in accordance with the terms of the Message, and asked if the gentleman was satisfied. Certainly, said Mr. Davis, I am satisfied that the gentleman has used terms without understanding what they meant. Mr. Adams disposed of a number of remonstrances against annexation and slavery.

The President sent in a communication containing duplicate copies of the Constitution formed by the deputies of the people of Texas in convention assembled.—The House adjourned.

DEC. 10th, 1845.

Senate.—Mr. Levy introduced a bill to establish Courts of the U. States &c., in Florida—Mr. J. M. Clayton for the completion of the Delaware Break-water and erecting forts at the Break-water and on Peapatch island—Mr. Woodbridge for the completion of certain public works in the State of Michigan, and to apply certain alternate sections of the public demain thereto—Mr. Hannigan to continue the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—Mr. Dix to authorize the Secretary of the treasury to compromise with the Surities of Samuel Swartwort. These bills were read and referred.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill for the admission of Texas into the Union. Referred to the judiciary committee.

A message was received from the President of the U. States transmitting information relative to the expediency of erecting a fort on Ship Island. Referred to Committee on military affairs.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Chairmen of Committees not elected yesterday, with the following result:

Post Office and Post Roads—Niles, 27, Barrow 16.

Roads and Canals—Hannegan 27, Corwin 17.

Pensions—Upham 42.

District of Columbia—Haywood 26, Miller 16.

Patents and Patent Office—Cameron 27, Johnson. Md., 16.

Contingent Expenses—Niles 24, Greene 16.

Public Buildings—Cameron 27, Dayton 15.

Printing—Atherton 25, Upham 14.

Retrenchment—Lewis 25, Morehead 15.

Territories—Westcott 26, Bagby 7.

Engrossed Bills—Chalmers 25, Jarnigan 2.

Some difficulty then arose as to the election of the balance of the members of the Committees, which ended in the choice of the following gentleman for

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Cass, Sevier and Archer.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Evans, Lewis, and Jenness.

Without filling up the remaining Committees, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Douglass of Illinois presented a Report for the admission of Texas into the Union. It is as follows,

Resolution for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by a "*joint resolution*," approved March the 1st, 1845, did consent that territory properly included within and rightly belonging to the Republic of Texas might be erected into a new State to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government in order that the same might be admitted as one of the States of the Union; which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified in the 1st and 2d sections of said joint resolutions; and whereas the people of the said Republic of Texas, by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, did adopt a Constitution, and erect a new State, w th a republican form of government, and in the name of the people of Texas, and by their authority, did ordain and declare that they assented to and accepted the proposals, conditions, and guaranties contained in said 1st and 2d sections of said resolution, and whereas the said Constitution, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the Republic of Texas, has been transmitted to the President of the United States, and laid before Congress, in conformity to the provisions of said joint resolution: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Be it further resolved, That until the representatives in Congress shall be appointed according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two representatives.

Mr. Douglass moved that it be made the special order for Tuesday next. Carried. Mr. Rockwell desired to move its reference to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The chair said it was too late. Mr. Rockwell declared his motion was made before the question was put by the chair. But Mr. Speaker decided the only way in which it could be reached, was, by moving a reconsideration. That was done, and the motion lost.

The House then passed a joint resolution to elect two chaplains of different denominations. Pettit of Indiana figured as usual.

Mr. Adams presented sundry remonstrances against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slaveholding State—Boyd of Kentucky moved to lay them on the table. Carried. Ayes 115, Nays 72.

Mr. Harmanson addressed the House on the death of Gen. J. B. Dawson of Louisiana. His grave, he said was attended by all the surrounding country, rich and poor, political friend and political foe.—The usual resolutions were passed, and the House adjourned.

Good News.

We have barely time to say that there is a prospect of a general thaw. The Ohio is rising—Monongahela, Kanawha, Licking, Kentucky, have broken up, and there are some six feet on the shoals of the Cumberland below Nashville. If the present soft weather continues, navigation on our rivers will be resumed.

GLEANINGS.

There was a panic in Wall street on the 8th. Norwich and Wooster opened at 91 and closed at 76. The depression was attributed to the war rumors of the day.

Accounts from Upper California to the 15th October last have been received at New York. A British fleet destined for Oregon, passed up the west coast early in October.

Josiah Quincy, (whig) was elected Mayor of Boston on the 8th. His majority was 2,264 over native and democratic candidates.

B. McAlpin was chosen Mayor of Mobile.

Sixty barrels of sunflower seed have been recently brought from Keokuk to St. Louis. The oil of the sunflower is very useful in the arts. The rich soil of the West may produce it to any extent.

Wm. Darnell arrived at Washington from Texas on the 9th, bringing a copy of the constitution adopted by the people thereof.

The steamer Dennison burst her boiler at New Carthage on the 30th November, killing Captain Rhodes and one of the passengers.

In the mountains in Arkansas—in Western Tennessee—in Western Kentucky, fire in the woods has been very extensive. The loss of mast and of grasses will be severely felt.

It is said that 300 Cherokees of the Ross party have driven the treaty party across the line, and besides burning houses and cattle, had committed some twelve or fifteen murders.

Cotton goods from Boston during November, amounted to 8,759 bales and cases. Total for the last six months, 45,232 against 43,810 same time last year. Foreign shipments have increased 2,152 bales; domestic decrease 730.

The available balance in the Treasury of Pennsylvania, is $356,617,76. Amount due from counties for 1845, $616,000—for previous year, $257,000—total $873,000. The amount of interest due in February next is $900,000.

Six plantations are said to be abandoned by their owners, in the west part of Louisiana. The Pickayune states that they were escorted by an armed band of Texans. They took with them whatever goods and chattels they could carry.

Hon. W. C. Preston has been appointed President of Columbia College, South Carolina. The Rev. Mr. Thornwell will remain Professor in that Institution.

The schooner Patuxent, a slaver, has been captured by U. S. ship Yorktown.

Mr. Ferguson was elected speaker in the Florida Legislature in the place of Mr. Archer, resigned.

The Virginia Legislature, it is said, will direct the call of a convention.

The Cunard steamer, Acadia, was to leave Liverpool on Thursday last. After that, they enter upon their winter arrangements; one of them will leave Liverpool on the 4th of each month, till April, when the same monthly trips will be resumed.

The Propeller Massachusetts left New York for Liverpool last Wednesday.

G. C. Read, commodore, has been appointed to the command of the U. S. Naval force on the coast of Africa.

The New York Prison Association, held its first Anniversary in that city Friday week. It has received $3,000 in donations—relieved 122 discharged male prisoners; established a house for females on being let from prison, into which 107 have been admitted—procured employment for 70—obtained the release of 80 boys and restored them to their parents and friends. Let such good works be followed everywhere.

A great stage robbery! $30,700 in bank bills, and $14,549 in notes and checks was stolen from the drivers box of the stage coach Massachusetts, Saturday week.

Mason County Resolutions Again!

It seems from the following resolutions that the slaveholders think it almost a gone case with them. The friends of emancipation had the good sense to stay away.

From the Maysville Eagle.

Mason County Meeting--C. M. Clay's Paper.

In accordance with a notice, signed by four hundred and fifty-six citizens of Mason county, and published in the Maysville Eagle, a *mass meeting* of the people of the county, was held at the Court House in Washington on Monday, the 10th of November, to consider the questions growing out of the recent action of the citizens of Lexington in the suppression of the "True American," published by Cassius M. Clay. The meeting was one of the largest county assemblages ever held in Mason, the Court House not being able to contain them, and was called to order by *David Morris*, Esq; upon whose motion, the Hon. ADAM BEATTY was appointed Chairman, and R. H. STANTON, Secretary.

HENRY WALLER, Esq., addressed the meeting, explaining fully its object, and reviewing at length the circumstances connected with the action of the citizens at Lexington. He refered to the testimony adduced upon the trial of the persons engaged in the removal of the True American office, and elucidated most clearly, by an array of powerful argument, the imperative necessity by which they were actuated in their proceedings. He concluded by submitting the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in a land of liberty and law, whose institutions are based on the popular will and controlled by the popular opinion, it is especially proper that the sentiments of the people upon matters of great and novel interest should be ascertained; and that in assembling here to-day to express our opinions upon the proceedings at Lexington of the 18th of August, we realise the responsibilities we assume as citizens and men, and are gravely sensible of our duties to ourselves, our country and our kind.

2. *Resolved*, That whenever existing laws are competent to ward off impending danger from the citizens, or the community, no magnitude of evil will justify a departure from the forms of law; and that the undelegated powers of society should only be exerted in emergencies beyond the cognization of the laws, when the evil is more fearful than the remedy; and then always for prevention, never for punishment.

3. *Resolved*, That cases of extreme public peril may and do occur, which the laws are incompetent to meet, and which can only be encountered and controlled by a majestic movement of the people in their might; and these cases are not to be confounded with disorderly assemblages and mobs which originate in licentious passion and result in crime; the one is no more a precedent for the other, than is homicide in self-defence a precedent for murder.

4. *Resolved*, That the tone and tendencies, the sympathies and principles of the "True American" stamp it essentially an Abolition print, and that situated in the heart of a Slave State and conducted by a man utterly reckless of the interest of all around him—an incendiary or a madman—deaf to the voice of expostulation and warning, it had at the time of its suppression become a great public nuisance.

5. *Resolved*, That the origin, support and course of that paper, its office fortified with cannon and other arms, its patronage by the Abolitionists of the North, its constant inflamatory appeals to the passions of all classes and colors; its effects upon the slave population manifested by insubordination in families, riotous and armed assemblages at night, increasing instances of violence and outrage, songs to CASSIUS M. CLAY their deliverer: his own threat that "*the masses*" would be AVENGED," his call to "LABORERS OF ALL CLASSES" for whom he had "*sacrificed so much*" to rally to "this BATTLE between liberty and slavery" with their "*strong arms and fiery hearts and iron pikes*," his atrocious allusion to the "silver plate on the board and the smooth skinned woman on the ottoman"—all pointed to and portended insurrection and bloodshed. In view of such facts, existing at the time and more aggravated every hour, we believe the condition of the citizens of that section of the State was critical in the extreme; that it was a case of imminent public peril, of great and urgent emergency, entirely beyond the reach, control or cure of the forms and process of law, involving the peace, security and lives of the whole population, white and black; and as such demanding imperiously the exercise of those original rights of self-preservation, of which no social compact or human legislation can ever divest any people.

6. *Resolved*, That we admire and approve the forbearance, firmness, decorum and dignity of the proceedings for the suppression of that incendiary publication; that the liberty of the press in its purity as guaranteed by our fundamental law has not been violated, but that its *flagrant abuse*, for which the Constitution holds the author responsible, has simply been restrained.

7. *Resolved*, That in times so critical, KENTUCKY owes it to herself to proclaim to Abolitionists of other States, and their organs in this, that she needs no lessons from such reformers and will submit to none: that she never can safely *consider* the subject of emancipation until the wanton and desperate crusade upon her rights from abroad shall have been beaten back: that upon that subject she will forever war against all foreign influences and will vindicate her supremacy over her own territory so as to control and dispose of her property at her own sovereign pleasure; and that if she should hereafter choose to emancipate, she will do so at her own time, in her own way, and upon principles which her own safety, experience, and wisdom may approve.

8. *Resolved*, That the principles and practises of Abolitionists have hitherto only served to injure in Kentucky the cause of emancipation and colonization, to foster and confirm a spirit of proslavery, and to convince her citizens that "the promptings of an enlightened patriotism" forbid for the present the agitation of emancipation in any form.

F. T. CHAMBERS, Esq., then rose and explained his position upon the questions embraced in the resolutions, disclaiming any and all sympathy with abolitionism. He doubted the propriety of giving an unqualified approval of the Lexington proceedings, but would interpose no obstacle to the passage of the resolutions, if the meeting were inclined to adopt them.

These resolutions were then supported by FRANCIS T. HORD and JOHN D. TAYLOR, Esqrs., in speeches of some length and much ability, after which the question upon the resolutions was taken and resulted in their *unanimous* adoption.

The proceedings of the meeting were then directed to be published in the Maysville Eagle, with a request that they be copied into the other papers of the State.

The meeting then adjourned.

ADAM BEATTY, *Ch'n.*
R. H. STANTON, *Sec'y.*

ITEMS.

The Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle of the 19th states that the Hon. George McDuffie is at present in the vicinity on a visit to his relatives. His health is said to be much improved.

THE CONVENTION to amend the Missouri Constitution assembled in Jefferson City on the 16th.

The Whigs of New Haven carried all the charter officers.

The postponed elections in Massachusetts terminated all in favor of the Whigs.

Notice has been given of an intended application to the Legislature of New York, at its next session, for an act incorporating a company with a capital of $2,000,000, for the construction of a railroad from Schenectady to Utica, on the south side of the Mohawk, or, for an act authorizing the Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company to construct such road, and increasing its capital therefor to $2,000,000.

PUSHED FOR A REFERENCE.—It may not be generally known that the parties who come up to London from the provinces for the purpose of signing parliamentary contracts of railway companies, are compelled to give evidence that they are really the persons they represent themselves. The Guardian says: "A little time since, the identity of a gentleman from Banbury being questioned, he not having about him such documents as in other cases have been satisfactory, at length irritated by expressed doubt, offered as a last resort, to *produce the name on his linen*, on which it was marked at full length." Now the man, although driven to this extremity, was honest.—Fortunately for him, he could, in the words of Shakspeare, "a *tale* unfold." Probably if this same proof of identity were demanded of the city stages and sundry nominal railway directors and committee-men, they would be found wofully scarce of the required testimony.—*Joe Miller.*

ADVERTISING.—The New Orleans Delta has quite a pithy paragraph on this subject. Advertising, says the editor, is to business, what the oil is to the night lamp. Withhold the necessary supply of oil, and the light goes out—advertise not liberally—and who you are, or what's your business, is known only to a limited circle—your expenses otherwise continue, your business falls off, and your name, which was never seen to an advertisement in the newspapers now figures in the list of bankrupts. This is true—all true. It is the teaching of the times and he who wil not learn, must never expect, at this period of general activity and rivalry in business, to keep up with his advertising neighbors in the race for patronage and prosperity.

KNOWING A FIDDLE.—A celebrated violinist, and the leader at one of the theatres, strolling through Chatham street a few days since, espied in the window of a second hand shop, a black looking fiddle, which by some peculiar character, he judged to be no common instrument. On asking the price he was told $20, which he immediately paid and secured the prize. The next day a dealer in instruments offered him $150 for it, and it is said to be worth at least $300.—It is by the most celebrated maker, and is unequalled in tone by any in the country.—*New York Mirror.*

A gentleman once introduced his son to Rowland Hill, by letter, as a youth of great promise, and likely to do honor to the University of which he was a member; "but he is shy," added the father, "and *I fear buries his talents in a napkin*." A short time afterwards the parent, anxious for his opinion, inquired what he thought of his son? "I have shaken the napkin," said Rowland, "at all the corners and there is nothing in it."

A Gentl man, who had by fall broken one of his ribs, was mentioning the circumstance and describing the pain he felt. A surgeon, who was present, asked him if the injury he sustained was near the *vertebræ*? "No, sir," replied he, "it was within a *few yards of the court house*."

The Pekin Visitor says, "Coming home a few mornings since, we met a man who was attempting to walk on both sides of the street.—By a skillful manoevre, we passed between him."

There are 1555 newspapers and periodicals in the Unired States, and but 1811 in all the world besides.

INSTALLATION OF EARL CATHCART.—On Wednesday at 3 o'clock. Earl Cathcarts Commander of the Forces in Canada, was sworn in Administrator of the Government in the usual manner, in the presence of the Members of the Executive Council, the Judges, and Members of both Houses of the Legislature, now in town, and of other gentlemen. At half past 3 the ceremony was closed, and a salute of nineteen guns announced to the inhabitants that Lord Cathcart had been installed.

YANKEE FINANCIERING.—*A True Story.*—A farmer "Down East" (a possessor of a voracious appetite) took with him to a neighboring town, to market, a fine fat *turkey*. A tavern-keeper espying it, inquired of him *his price.*

"Wall," said the Yankee farmer, "if you would like *to buy*, I will let you have it for one dollar *in cash*,—with the understanding that I am to have a dinner from the turkey besides.

The tavern-keeper, unconscious of the farmer's *devouring abilities*, finally accepted the proposition.

When the dinner hour arrived, in walked the farmer, and seated himself at the table, upon which was *steaming* the turkey, cooked in fine style, and all the *et ceteras.*

All preliminaries having been *dispensed with*, the Yankee immediately commenced operations.—Down went one leg of the turkey, succeeded by a wing, another leg and wing, until all followed in their course. The company present looked first at the farmer and turkey, and then at each other, wondering where could be the limits of his appetite,—when up jumped the Yankee, having finished his dinner *and the turkey*, leaving his astonished companions to reconcile themselves as they best could to their deprivation.

Off went the Yankee farmer with his *one dollar in cash, turkey, dressing, and all*, doubtless feeling assured that he had *satisfactorily disposed of* a part of his marketing.—*Journal of Com.*

THE GREAT CITY.—London, upon an average, the last ten years, has paid annually $48,840,000 in custom duties, or nearly half the whole amount of revenue raised from that department. There are 2,000 merchants and brokers within half a mile of the Exchange. The water companies supply 237,000,000 hogsheads every year, and the gas companies 10 000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours. In 1839, there were sold in Smithfied market 180,780 head of cattle, and 1,500,000 of sheep. The London newspapers consume 10,000,000 stamps annually. The steamboats carry 10,000 passengers every day. There are 10,000 miles of railroad, stretching from London into every part of the kingdom, completed at the expense of $222,000,0 0. There are 58 canals, which cost about $200,000,000. The business of the London bankers alone average $333,000,000 a month! The wealth of mind possessed by that wonderful city is not put down by McCulloch, nor the weight of human degradation.

AN ODDITY.—The following colloquy took place a few mornings since between a Justice an and unmitigated loafer. 'What's your name?' 'Thomas I. Cann' 'Where do you live?' 'Where I can.' 'How do you live?' How I can. 'Very well,' said the Justice, 'I can send you to Blackwell's Island, do you think *you can* live there, Thomas?' 'I can, for I've tried it,' said the fellow, and he was led off.—*Mirror.*

An arrival from Havana has placed the editors of the N. Y. Sun in possession of advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th ult., a day or two later than previous accounts.

The Mexican Congress had before them certain propositions said to have emanated from the United States, and had also authorized the opening of negotiations, as before stated. The proposition from our government were said to be as follows:—1. The Rio del Norte to be the boundary.—2. An indemnity of five millions of dollars.—3. Upper California to be ceded to the United States, as far down as the head of the Gulf, the river *Gila*, which empties into the *Colorado* of the west to be the boundary. We are assured that these propositions were discussed in the Mexican Congress.

A new Raphael, we see by a letter dated Florida October 2d, has come to light, in an old ruined, cloister there. It is a "Last Supper,"—and has Raphael's cypher, and the date 1505.—One of the Apostles has Raphael's own likeness.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, December 29, 1845.

The weather continues cold. From present prospects, it is difficult to say, when free navigation can be resumed.

Bacon—Receipts of new bacon, this week, have been scarce, owing to the continued cold weather. Prime lots of hog round have brought 6½c from wagons and ½c ℔ higher from stores. The season gives promise of opening with a considerable degree of activity.

BAGGING & ROPE—None coming in—none shipping—none selling—nothing doing in these articles in any way. We continue our quotations, which of course, are but nominal. Bagging 8½@9 c.; bale rope 3@4 cents.

BROOMS.—We quote in fair demand at $1:50 @2:50 per dozen.

BEESWAX—Meets with ready sale at 25c. from wagons, and 26c from stores.

CHEESE.—The stock is rather light and the demands moderate. We quote at 7½c in casks, and 8@9c in boxes.

COTTON YARNS.—We quote at 6½, 7½@8½c., for the different numbers. The news from Europe of the decline in Cotton will no doubt have a tendency to reduce prices.

CORN.—Is worth 26@28c. by the quantity, and 33@35c at retail.

COFFEE.—There is not much of a stock in market, but sufficient, probably, for the existing demand. Holders are rather looking up, and it is more than probable that a speculative feeling will cause a decided advance. The sales we have heard of have been made at 8½c, and it has been taken pretty freely in small lots at that rate.

COAL.—Scarce and selling at 24c delivered. Wood $3@4 ℔ cord.

FLOUR.—There is not much of a stock in market, and but little has been coming in this week from the Country Mills. Buyers and sellers appear disposed to await the receipt of the news from Europe by the Cambria before operating further. We quote it at $5:50 by the dray-load and $5:75 at retail. 200 bbls. inferior sold at $5:25. Buyers would not give over that price for the best article and holders won't take it. This is just about the condition of the Four market.

FRUIT.—Dried apples find ready purchasers at $1:12½ ℔ bushel from wegons.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Are held at 28 and 38 cents.

COTTON.—North Alabama and Tennessee of the new crop is held at 6½c. Stock very light, and nothing of consequence doing.

CORDAGE.—We quote Manilla at 9¾@10½c. for large and small work. Sash cord and lead line of fine American water rotted Hemp 16 to 17c. Tarred Cordage 7@8c. Packing yarn 6@7c.

There are two extensive factories constantly in operation in this city, making large quantities of superior cordage, which steamboat men would find to their interest to purchase in preference to buying elsewhere.

CANDLES.—We quote sperm at 30@32c., mould 8c., Cornwall's Louisville manufacture Star Candles, an excellent and beautiful article, 20 cents.

FLAXSEED.—Not much coming in this week, and prices are without change. It readily commands $1,06 ℔ bushel, from wagons. From stores, some sales have been made at $1,10. It is the opinion of dealers, that the bulk of the crop has been brought in.

GINSENG—Has declined and is now quoted at 27c.

FEATHERS.—We continue our quotations a 25@26cts., and active.

HAY.—We quote baled timothy from stores at 65cts ℔ hundred ponuds and 55c. by boat load. A few wagon sales have been made at 50a55cts

HEMP.—The arrivals are quite large, and the article meets with ready sale at $58@62 ℔ ton. Baled Hemp commands about $5 per ton more, which is the cost of the bailing. Watter-rotted Hemp is in demand at $120 ℔ ton, and not much coming in.

HAY.—We quote baled Hay, at the river, at 75c ℔ 100 lbs, and $14 ℔ ton. Sales slow.

IRON.—We quote bar at 3½@3¾ for best Louisville and Pittsburgh manufacture. Nails are 4¾c round for best quality. Pig Metal, hot blast, $33; cold blast, $26@28.

LARD OIL.—We quote at 65c. for the best and 45c. for a common article.

LARD.—Some arrivals of new which sold at 7c from wagons. 7c has been offered and refused for City rendered. It is held at 7¼@7½c.

MUSTARD SEED.—There is an extensive Mustard manufactory in this city, where all the Mustard Seed that is offered, meets with ready sale at $3,50 ℔ bushel of 50 ℔s. At this price, it pays the farmer better than any crop he can raise.

MOLASSES.—None here of any moment. We quote at 30@32c.

SILK.—There is constant demand here at the silk factory for reeled silk at 5;00 ℔ ℔., and cocoons at 1;50a3;00 ℔ bushel, as in quality. It is only the best pea-nut cocoons that command our highest figures.

MACKEREL.—There is a very good stock in market and a light demand. We quote No.1 at $12@15, No. 2 $10 and No. 3 'North' $6;50 @ 7; 'South' $9;00.

OATS.—We quote at 25c in sacks, and 20 from wagons.

PORK.—The pork houses are all still full of business. About 60,000 hogs have been killed and packed, up to this time, and the pens are still full and sales still making. We still quote $3;75@ 4 nett, as the ruling rates of the market; prime and heavy lots only commanding the latter rates.

RYE.—Is worth 50 cents.

SALT.—We quote 25c. from the river and 27c from stores.

SUGAR—The market is almost entirely bare of sugar, there not being more than 15 or 20 hhds. in the city. Prices have been in consequence run up and we heard of small sales yesterday at 9c. In Havana and loaf sugars we hear of no material changes.

SEEDS—None of consequence coming in this week and not much selling. Hemp brings 50c; Timothy $4@4 25; Clover firm at $6 00 with an upward tendency. Blue Grass scarce and much needed. Herds Grass is coming in more freely, and commands 50c from wagons, and 62 to 65 from stores. Rye 50c; Orchard Grass 75 from wagons, $1 00 from stores.

TOBACCO.—The sales of the week have only amounted to 6 hhds. at Todd's and 5 at the Louisville warehouse, the smallest weeks business known for years. There is no good Tobacco in market and it is in demand. We continue to quote former prices, say:—$3:60@5;00 for firsts; $2@3;60 sor seconds, and 1;50@2;25 for thirds.

WHEAT.—We still quote at 85c., although some prime lots have sold as high as 90c.

WHISKEY.—Declining and tendency decidedly downwards. We quote raw at 23½c; and rectified 23@24cents.

WOOL.—We quote unwashed 14@18c.; washed 23@26 cents.

EXCHANGE AND BANKS.—Eastern exchange is dull at par@½ per cent pm. Sight checks on New Orleans ½@1 ℔ cent, premium; 60 and 90 day bills interest off. Our banks are all perfectly easy, and discount all the good business paper offered. American gold, ½@1 premium; Tennessee, ½@2 discount; Alabama, 5 discount; Missouri, par; Indiana, Ohio and Virginia currency ½ dis; New Orleans banks, par; Eastern bank notes, 1 discount, State Bank of Illinois, 35@40 ℔ cent dis; Bank of Illinois, 70 discount.

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing shipping and we consequently omit our table of prices this week.

Cincinnati Market, December 13.

WESTERN WATERS.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Wednesday says: "The thaw continues, but less freely last night than previously Weather cloudy and not cold." We have hopes of an open river soon. At this point the river has risen full 8 feet, giving 12 feet in the channel to Louisville. Great quantities of ice were passing down all day yesterday, and navigation is yet hazardous. The mail boat started down at the usual hour in the evening, and the General Pike will commence taking in freight this morning for New Orleans.

FLOUR.—Buyers on speculation appeared in the market promptly yesterday morning, offering $4,75. This, however, was 25 cents below the views of holders, and consequently the operations were unimportant. We note the following, viz: 500 brls city at $5, delivered; 50 brls choice brand, from store, at $5; 100 brls mixed brands at 4,95; 200 brls uniform brand at 4,85; and 140 brls mixed brands at 4,90@4,80.

HOGS.—Sales of 200 head averaging 2 0 ℔s, and 300 head something heavier, at $4; 150 head dividing on 200 ℔s at $4@4,12½.

LARD.—A sale 2000 kegs No. 1 at 7½c per ℔.

GREEN MEATS.—Sales of 1000 Hams and 1000 Shoulders at 5¾c and 3¾c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

EASTERN.

Wheat Crop.

Estimated crop,	bush.	105,000,000	
Surplus ff former years,		10,000,000	
			115,000,000
Home consumption,		80,000,000	
Export to countries other than Europe,		8,000,000	
			88,000,000
Leaving export to Europe,			27,000,000

Baltimore Tobacco Market.

The American says:—"We continue our former nominal quotations, viz: Inferior and common Maryland at 2a3; middling to good 3a5,50; good 6a7, and fine 8 to 12. Ground Leaf sells as fast as received at 3a8, principaly at 4,50a6,50. Ohio we quote as follows: common to middling at 3a4,50; good 5a6, fine and wrappery 6,50a10; fine yellow 10a12; extra wrappefy 11 to 13. There are some receipts new crop Ohio this week, but no sales as yet.

New-York Cattle Market--Dec. 8.

At market, 1400 Beef Cattle, (200 from the South,) 60 Cows and Calves, and 1000 Sheep and Lambs.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The market, for the week just ended, has been rather more active than the week previous. Of the large number at market, only a few remain unsold. Prices, however, do not materially from those of last week. We quote 4,50a6 as the extremes of the market.

Cows and Calves—Prices have somewhat improved. All at market taken at 16,50a30.

Sheep and Lambs—We quote Sheep at 1,25a 3,25; Lambs at 1,12½a2,25, which is a slight improvement on last week's rates.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.

FLOUR—On Saturd y the market for Howard street Flour was very quiet, and prices were nominal at 6,18¾a6,25. To-day, since the publication of the advices from England to the 10th ult., per steamship Cambria, prices have declined. We now quote mixed brands from stores at $6, with sales of 700 brls at this rate.

GRAIN—The effect of the English news has caused an entire suspension of the Wheat market. The tendency is decidedly downward, but in the absence of transactions no quotations can be given. Sales of Corn to-day at 68a70c for white, and 70c for yellow. We quote Maryland Rre at 74a75c, and Oats at 43c.

PROVISIONS—In Beef and Pork there are no transactions of moment, we quote nominally at 13,75a14 for old Mess Pork, and 11a11a25 for Prime New Mess is held at 14,50a15, and Prime 11,50a12. Mess Beef is held at 10a10,50; No. 1 8,50a9, and Prime 6,37½a6,50. The market for Bacon remains pretty much in the same state as last reported.

The Unattainable.

Oft from eventide transitions
And from music's sweet surprises,
From day-dreams and starlight visions
I can picture paridise—
Ah! if fancies might be things,
Then, of objects sublunary,
Of the whole wide world a-weary,
I would fly to realms of fancy—
But I want the wings.

Manhood I have never bended
Save before high thrones of Beauty,
To Ideals which far transcended
Aught that could command my duty
On this darkling desert orb.
Woman I have loved—but lightly—
Young hearts burn—but burn too brightly—
Theirs' is not the flame which nightly
Souls of stars absorb!

Tremulous and transitory,
Moths in moonlight, our desires
Die, attaining not the glory
Which hath won them to its fires.—
Broadway Journal.

The Demon of 1845.

The following "dream of realities" is is given in *George Cruikshank's Table Book* published in London, and although having especial relation to phrases of general affairs in the "Great Metroplis" may be applied as well to the buisness phenomena of large cities on *this* side of the water. It is a *dream* to be sure as vividly pictured as stern reality, about which there is more truth than "*stuff*" of which such visions are said to be constituted.

"I heard a mighty noise in the great city a loud laughter, and shriek of exultation, as though it were a period of merriment, for the laugh, though it was loud, was hollow in its sound; and the shriek, though it was triumphant, was harsh and almost frantic. And I was raised—as one can be only in dreams—to an eminence, whence I looked down on the city, with its streets, its lanes and its alleys as we look on a panorama.

How great was the tumult in every direction! Men of every rank pressed forward, pushing and scuffling, all crowding as if towards one central point. The lazy bloated rich seemed to have acquired new activity; the pallid face of the poor was illumined by a hectic flush; the industrious had flung aside the implements of his toil; there were many men, but there was one spirit infused by some magic power into the whole.

I turned my eyes towards an eminence, in the great city, for thither I saw the people were tending; and strange was the sight I beheld. A gigantic form, seemingly fashioned of Iron, but animated by a sort of semi-life, was seated on a throne. The eyes flashed, but it was with the redness of fire, not with the life sparkle of humanity: the breath of the nostrils was a thick white vapour, which reached the far distance ere it began to disperse. The occupation of the figure was unpoetical enough. In each corner of his huge mouth it held a large iron pipe, through which it blew innumerable spheres, that all glittered like gold, and were wafted about in the air; and it was strange to see what a face the figure made when it had puffed out more than an usual quantity of these floating erections. The lips forced themselves into a hard mechanical smile, as if though the workings of a stiff unwilling organization: and it was difficult to say whether this smile, expressed a sort of heavy satisfaction, or whether it was not mingled with something of irony.

I now perceived the object of the crowding and pushing on the part of the multitude. The glittering surfaces of the spheres flashed upon their eyes; and blinded them to all else. The possesion of these had become the sole object of those who gazed on them, and it was with the intensity of passion that they jostled and pushed each other in their pursuit. The spheres, I observed, were all of different natures. Some when touched, gave a metalic sound, and seemed really to be formed of precious material, and to possess some solidity; others were so flimzy that the least breath seemed sufficient to annihilate them. I, the dreamer, saw this; but the mob below me did not seem aware of the distinction; nay the flimsiest balls were often pursued the most.

Soon a new phenomenon presented itself. I saw several of the spheres arrange themselves in little groups, in which they dashed against each other with the wildest disorder; and beneath every one of these groups was a host of people, who shrieked and roared as the balls struck together, each hoping that some particular one would escape uninjured. Then I heard a great shout of "The Board! the Board!" and presently all the spheres in a group burst, except one, which sparkled more brightly than ever. Then with what delight did part of the people dance and caper, and with what despair did others roll themselves on the ground and rend their hair! The same thing happened with different groups; but I could not tell what was meant by the "Board."

It was hard to say whether the gigantic figure which seemed the prevailing genius of the great city, was good or evil. I observed a fire that was kindled beneath, and that appeared to give additional animation to the huge, unwieldly limbs. This was sedulously kept up by many ill-looking persons, such as lean mustachioed vagrants, and men with the feverish air of desperate gamesters: but it was also maintained by many benevolent looking folks, in whose countenances honesty was most plainly written. Moving behind the figure, I found it equally difficult to come to a result; for there was Mammon reclining on a soft couch in bodily luxury and mental misery; there was Poverty wailing in the midst of her rags; and there was Fraud with his bland smiles, and little twinkling eyes. But there also stood the fair form of Civilization trampling on the implements of war, and holding in her hands a light ornamental chian, with which she declared that she would unite all mankind as in brotherhood.

During all this time the sky was clear, and the sun shone brightly upon the crowded streets. And a hand appeared, holding before me a weather glass, upon which were other words than those denoting the changes of the atmosphere. The hand of glass which shone like diamonds, pointed to the word PREMIUM.

My dream had changed, though I still hovered over the great city. The animation and bustle which I had observed in every street was at an end, though the streets were somewhat full. Men seemed to pass by each other uneasily, and generally walked with their eyes on the ground, though sometimes they would raise them, and glance around them uneasily, as if in terror. The day was dark and gloomy, and altogether there was a foreboding aspect. I turned to the figure, it was lazily puffing ligth clouds from its mouth, but there were no more of the glittering spheres, nor was there a multitude expecting them. The eyes of the figure flashed fire less brightly, and there seemed less vigor in its iron joints. Nay, it tottered and shook, and seemed as if it maintained itself with difficulty; and when I looked over the group behind it, I observed that Mammon rolled more uneasily on his couch, while Fraud trembled, and Poverty shrieked louder than before. But Civilization looked towards Heaven with a firm countenance, and seemed not to heed the uneasiness of the rest. And the glass again appeared before me, but the hand was as dull as steel when it is breathed upon, and it pointed to the word PAR.

The gloomy stillness did not last long. A strange rumbling noise proceeded from the interior of the figure, and the people audibly expressed their terror. This was done in strange terms, such as I did not understand. Some, for instance, would utter the word "call," and at this many a cheek would grow pale as death. Then arose a murmuring sound about "heavy differences" and "a panic" and many were cursing the hour when the giant first appeared in the great city. Many other bubbles had burst besides those I had seen; and even those who had secured for themselves the more precious boons, I saw hugging them wild with uneasiness, as if they would vanish like the rest.

Presently all joined in one terrible shout, "Here comes the crisis;" and on this there was an explosion so fearful that I awoke, but not before I saw the limbs of the giant scattered in every direction and myriads shattered by the burst or flying in alarm. The glass was gone, but for a moment, as if writ'en in lightening there flashed upon my eyes the word DISCOUNT.

Nevertheless, the form of Civilization stood amid the confusion, looking as hopeful and as placid as ever."

Choosing a Wife.

Grant Thorburn, of New York, an old married man, and one who ought to understand what he writes from long experience in a series of articles directed particularly to the young merchants of his own city, gives the following advice concerning the choice of a bride and the husband's conduct to his wife after marriage. We have been requested to publish it by a gentleman of the old school who declares to us that he has seldom found so much truth and conscientious advice presented in so small a compass.

In choosing a wife, let her be of a family not vain of their name or connexions, but remarkable for their simplicity of manners and integrity of life. Let her be alike free from deformity and hereditary disease; neither fix your eyes on a celebrated beauty—she is apt to be proud of her pretty face, and afraid to soil her delicate hands. The woman who washes her own silver spoons, China, cups, and platters, and performs other light services in the family, is always the most healthy, the most happy, and the most contented—for thus she gains the approbation of her husband and her own conscience. The woman who leaves her family four or five hours every day, running from shop to shop, and making calls is always unhappy; for conscience says—you have been sowing the wind; you shall reap the whirlwing. Beauty is a very desirable ingredient in choosing a wife; you will be proud of your handsome wife when you introduce her to a friend; but by all means find out if you can, whether she is *vain* of her *beauty*. If you find she is daily washing her (already) pretty face with milk of roses, and patent cosmetics—that is daily pouring water and Macassar oil on her (already) glossy hair—if this is the case, it is rather an alarming symptom. A handsome woman never looks so well as when she don't know it.

Good nature is another necessary virtue in a wife This, though, it is not so essential, as a man must be a consummate blockhead if he cannot lead (not drive) a women by fair words. A good manager is another indispensable qualification. After marriage if a women does not pique herself on her knowledge of family affairs, and laying out money to the best advantage, let her be ever so sweet tempered, gracefully made, or elegantly accomplished, she is no wife for a man of business. When people are harnessed in the yoke matrimonial, they must draw together. It's a man's duty to give to his wife, its the wife's duty to use it with the most scrupulous economy.

Having now resolved to be married do not distinguish your wedding day with too much attention, nor suffer it to pass without proper acknowledgement. Let wear a sober smile, such as would become your partner and you for life, not to be convulsed with riotous laughter, that, leaves tears in the eyes and heaviness at the heart as soon as the fit is over. Moderation in all things is the very essence of life neither fly to the mountains nor linger about the springs, the money thus foolishly spent would pay for all the coal you would burn next winter, proceed in the usual and easy tenour of your way, prosecuting your regular business with all the sober realities on your back; for remember that the harvest lasts not all the year. Continue to treat your wife with the same cheerfulness on your brow, the same tenderness in your eyes, the same obliging turn in your behaviour with which you were want to treat her in the days of courtship, if you do this her love will never change. Above all things never let her imagine it a penance for you to stay at home, or that you prefer any other company whatever to hers, let her share with you all your pleasures. By these and and similar acts of kindness, you will secure her love and gratitude at once, and she will say she is the happiest woman on earth.

We copy from the Planters' (Attak.) Banner, the subjoined tables:

Comparative statement of Sugar produced in Louisiana, in 1843 and '44.

	1843. Hhds.	1844. Hhds.
St Mary,	15,311	18,795
Ascension,	10,633	19,223
Iberville,	9,644	16,463
St. James,	9,350	21,519
Lafourche Interior,	6,732	14,205
Plaquemines,	6,641	14,761
Terrebonne,	6,366	12,661
Assumption,	6,256	11,990
St. Charles,	5,822	12,532
St. John the Baptist,	5,743	13,575
Jefferson,	5,453	11,218
West Baton Rouge,	3,087	4,247
St. Martin,	2,621	4,419
East Baton Rouge,	2,334	4,474
St Bernard,	2,026	6,941
Lafayette,	908	372
Orleans,	778	
St. Landry,	495	1,179
Point Coupee,	246	888
Vermillion,	000	862
Divers small parcels,		1,000
	100,346	191,324
		100,346
Increase,		90,978

He who pretends to be every body's particular friend is nobody's.

Let him speak who received, let the giver hold his peace.

A house built by a man's father, and a vineyard planted by his grandfather.

He who plows his land, and breeds cattle, spins gold.

COLORED STUDENTS.—The faculty of Dartmouth College have consented to receive colored students. In reply they say 'Our usages, in respect to the admission of students are entirely impartial. We make no distinction in regard to nation or color. The African or Indian are as freely received as the Saxon, if possessed of the requisite literary and moral qalifications."—*Maine Herald.*

DEFERED ITEMS.

ANOTHER LARGE STEAMER, the "George Washington," is being built in New York for one of the Albany lines. She is to be of 1400 tons, 340 long, 40 feet beam, 72 feet wide on deck, 10½ feet hold, and propelled by an engine of 1500 horse power.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—The troops at this station under the command of Gen. Taylor, have been ordered to march over the prairie country towards the Rio Grande, for Brassos, St. Jago, and other places.

FACTORY IN VIRGINIA.—A woollen factory has just been put up in Richmond, 420 by 45 feet, and four stories high. It is capable of manufacturing 9000 yards of flannel per week, and working up 210,000 lbs. of wool per annum.

The Yarmouth Register states, that of fifty individuals addressed upon the subject of the potato rot, the answers received seem to establish the fact "that potatoes manured by sea-weed alone are not injured by the rot."

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.—The Convention to amend the Constitution of Missouri, has met at Jefferson City. Judge ROBERT W. WELLS was elected President on the fifth ballot, over Lieut Governor Mameduke by 36 votes to 25, and 5 members absent. Mr. Walker was elected Secretary, and Mr. Bashet his assistant

The French ship Cateaubriand, about whose safety much anxiety has been felt, arrived at New Orleans on the 22d ult., under jury masts.

ADVANTAGES OF TRAVEL IN GERMANY.—Of course you can't go to bed; but this is an advantage in Germany. Putting a feather bed under a man is intelligible, but another above him is quite a different thing. In Germany there are two things besides misfortune which never come single—fleas and feather beds. The former are the most industrious of their race, the latter the most downy. I never got between the two masses of feathers without thinking of the infant princes smothered in the Tower. But I should like to see anybody try to smother a German. They are unsmotherable. What with the tobacco smoke and the choky stove and unopening windows course of training they go through, fresh air is an article in no request at all. Put a big receiver over the *Faderland*, exhaust the atmosphere, and horrify nature with a vacuum, the Germans would not care one whit. If any man be *blase* of dinners he can eat beds he can sleep in, air he can breath in, coaches which will go, horses which will trot, let him put himself in a steamer bound for the Rhine, and, the word of a gentleman for it, he will come home a sadder, and a wiser, and a thinner man.—*George Cruikshank's Table-book.*

STATE CONVENTION.—The official vote of this State on calling a Convention, as declared by the State Canvassers, is for the Convention 213,267; Against 33,860; maj. in favor 179,397. For the amendment to the Constitution in relation to the Removal of Judicial Officers 114,769; Against 3,769; maj. 111,080. For the amendment for the Abrogation of the Property Qualification for office 114,900; Against 3.901; maj. 110,999.

A NOVEL CASE.—A case says the Danbury Times, came before Justice Stone, last Wednesday, which was something 'new under the sun.' Mr. Francis Fairchild brought an action of book debt of $5, against a Mr. Hunt, of Ridgebury, for magnetic information concerning property which had been stolen from him. As we understand it, Mr. Hunt agreed to pay $5 for the detection of the thief. This was accomplished *a la magnetical process*, but Mr. Hunt refused payment on the ground that the manner in which the money was taken was incorrectly stated.—The trial resulted in favor megnetism.—*Norwalk (Ct.) Gazette.*

COLORED POPULATION.—In 1840, according to the U. S. sensus then taken, the number of colored persons in New York was 50,031; in 1835, according to the State census, 44,349. Decrease since 1845, 780; do. since 1840, 5,685. Is this decrease in consequence of erroneous returns, or has there been a large actual decrease?

THE ROWLEY ROBBERY.—The editors of the Police Gazette assert that they have reason for believing that Mr. Rowley, of Wrentham, Mass., was not robbed at all and that the whole story of the poisoned peach, &c. &c., was got up to cover some fraudulent transactions in which Rowley had been engaged. These are serious charges to be made against a man now confined in a Lunatic Asylum—the victim, as is alleged of similar suspicions,

The New York Croton Water receipts for the half year from the first of May have been $140,052 79, being an increase over the corresponding months in 1844 of $36,563 72. The expenditures during the same time this year have been $31,056 36, being a decrease from last year of $20,891 27.

The Rev. G. H. Cheever, late of New York, has received and accepted a call to the first Presbyterian Church in Tecumseh, Michigan.

The Senate of Georgia has passed a bill for the protection and preservation of the rights of married women.

The net amount seceived for Public Lands sold in the State of Florida from the 3rd of March to the 30th of June was $7,830 60.

During the year ending 30th September last, there passed through the Dismal Swamp Canal 1,065,966 bushels of Corn, about 7,500,000 staves and about 33,000,000 shingles.

In the Cherokee country, the temperance society numbers upwards of 3000 members, among whom are many who were formerly pretty "hard cases."

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, in a letter to the Ohio State Journal, expresses a wish not to be considered a candidate for Covernor of Ohio.

It is estimated that the amount of tobacco inspected at Baltimore the present year, will reach 65,000 hhds.

MUTINY.—Ten seamen, on board the Ship Herald, at anchor below Stonington, outward bound, and in charge of two ship-keepers, armed themselves with knives, &c., on Sunday morning, and threatening the keepers if they offered any resistance, plundered the ship of what they could carry that was valuable, took one of the boats, and made for the shore. They reached the city Monday morning, and information having arrived of their operations, Constable Coats got on their track, and succeeded in arresting four of them who were sent back the same night.—*New London News.*

EXCELLENT SENTIMENT.—An old writer, remarking upon the contrast between men sober and drunk, makes the following sensible and truthful observation:

"He who is the husband of a woman of delicacy and nice feeling, and comes home drunk, is still more contemptible in proportion to the regard we have for the unhappy consort of his beastiality. The imagination cannot make anything to itself more monstrous and unnatural than the familiarities between drunkenness and chastity."

HOGS.—A gentleman in the trade, just from Cincinnati, says the number of hogs slaughtered there in November, was at least 70,000.—There is a strong body of Eastern men on the ground buying. It was estimated that Kentucky would turn out 90 000 against 45,000 last year. Many Hogs were being driven from the South, in consequence of the scarcity of corn.

AN UNWILLING VOYAGER.—The New Orleans Delta says: Yesterday evening, just as the steamship New York hed cast off her spring-line and was leaving for Galveston, a deputy marshall of the City Court jumped on board with a *ca sa* for one of the passengers. Steam was up—the boat was loose and soon under way—carrying off the deputy, much to his evident chagrin. To crown the joke, the captain passed the word for gentlemen to walk up to the captain's office and settle for their passage.

RAILWAY ANTIQUITIES.—An English paper says that a wooden railway was constructed in Northumberland, in the year 1933; and one made of iron in Whitehaven, in the year 1758. The first iron railway laid down was at Colebrook Dale in 1776.

CANANDAIGUA AND CORNING RAIL ROAD.—We understand from the last Farmer's Advocate, that the Engineer selected to survey the different routes on this line of Railroad, has reported a preference for the route on the West side of Canandaigua Lake, by Blood's Corners, and down the Cohocton, through Bath to Corning, against the route up Mad Creek, through Pen Yan &c.—*Pen Yan Democrat.*

RAILROAD FROM SPRINGFIELD TO ALTON, ILL.—Active measures are being taken in Sangamo, Madison, Morgan, Macoupin and other counties, immediately interested, to connect Springfield and Alton with a Raiload.

The Springfield interest is more particularly awakened on the subject, in view of the contemplated change in the seat of government from that place to Peoria.

PORTSMOUTH AND CONCORD RAILROAD.—There appears to be a fair prospect that the efforts to put this road in operation will be crowned with success. It is stated that Concord will subscribe $100,000 of the capital. Portsmouth must and will take over $300,000.—*Ports. (N. H.) Jour.*

FREIGHTS FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.—The following is an extract of a letter from the captain of an American ship, dated Havre, Oct. 7th, 1845:—

"The American ships that are up for New Orleans cannot get any freight, as one per cent. extra insurance is charged on freight by American ships. The French ships that are up for New Orleans are doing well with both freight and passengers."

SMOKED TO DEATH.—Mr. Christopher Sewell, of Boston, died a few days since from the effects of smoking segars to an immoderate extent. He had often consumed thirty a day, which pernicious practice brought on so great a debility, that he died from the rupture of a small blood vessel.

POULTRY FOR THANKSGIVING.—The Providence Journal, says:—

"Our friends in the Narragansett country, are beginning to send their annual contributions of poultry to the Boston market, for thanksgiving.—At the Westerly depot, 50,433 pounds of poultry were received for Boston last Saturday."

SNOW.—The Albany Atlas of Monday says:—We had a light sprinkling of snow this morning, which melted as soon as it reached the ground.—The sun shone out finely all day and the air although cool, is clear and bracing.

We learn from the N. O. Delta, that the money for the payment of the Texan Volunteers, is on hand, and that when their term of service expires, on the 19th instant, they will be paid.

Virginia Nobility---Education.

Public attention is now being directed to the cause of education in old Virginia, thro' the medium of the press, and we presume that every one, (unless it is a few who take a pride in living on the reputation of the glorious dead,) will join with us in saying it is *time* and *late* enough too. We scarcely know which of the following articles to recommend the stronger—the introductory remarks of the Natchez Courier, or the "Appeal" from the Richmond Whig. They both abound in facts as true as gospel tho' without the figures,—facts, incontrovertible facts,—the first mentioned in particular—facts which have not only sickened and disgusted every man in Mississippi, but have had an equally deleterious effect upon every sensible man, woman and child in every State and Territory of this Union. The extracts, however, speak for themselves—*Mo. Statesman.*

VIRGINIANS—WELL SPOKEN.—We have often been amused at some Virginians, who have seemed to think that every thing in Virginia was superior to the same article, let it come from what other quarter it might. We have heard them argue most vociferously that the men, women, and children of Virginia were far superior to the men, women, and children of any other State or country; that the deer in Virginia could leap further, the squirrels climb higher, the horses run faster; that the geese, ducks, and chickens were larger and fatter and their owners more hospitable than any quadrupeds, birds, and men. We have seen young Virginians with a good deal less sense that would suffice for double the number of ordinary men, talk as if being a Virginian, and particularly if descended from one of the first families, was sufficient to insure an entrance into the best society of any part of the world; was of itself a passport to universal respectability. So common indeed was such indelicate talk a few years ago, in Mississippi, that it excited public ridicule, and that ridicule, proved competent to put down much of the slang about "Old Virginia," "First Families," "Mother of States and Statesmen." F. F. V. is now as well understood to mean "First Families of Virginia" as L. L. D. does "Doctor of Laws." and "HIGH-MINDED Virginian" precedes the mention of a Virginian's birth-place almost as certainly as said birth place is mentioned.—But these peculiarities, like many other sources of amusement to the "natives," have had their day, and the recollection of them now since Virginia's deep immersion in the gutter of ignorance—only reminds us that *illuim fuit.*

We started out with the design of copying an article from the Richmond Whig, which shows that there is one Virginian who can see Virginia as others do. Here it is:

EDUCATION—AN APPEAL TO VIRGINIA.—The Alexandia Gazette calls upon us to urge this great subject with unrelaxed vigor—a call which we need no stimulant to obey. But to what use? Is there not obvious to all a deadness, and insensibility on the snbject which renders effort to arouse the slumbering energies of the country almost hopeless? Is not Virginia the 'Banner State' of ignorance, from having been the first in intelligence, numbers and recources? How has that dishonorable fact operaied upon our Virginia feelings? Has it diminished our boastful arrogance? Has it produced any sense of national humility? Has it induced our public councils to investigate the causes of national declension, and to provide a remedy? Far, very far from it. Living now upon the reputation of the dead, we are even more rarogant than when the dead were alive! Declined into a fourth or fifth rate State, with fair prospect of declining, still lower, we are far more immodest than when Virginia ruled the Union, less by her physical force than the general illumination of her people, and the learning and abilities of her celebrated statesmen—Dwarfed in moral stature, we make up (like Roderick Random's companion in the stage coach) in loudness of voice and vehemence of gasconade what we lack in our ancient dimensions! Listen to our orators—read our political writers—and you shall still hear and read the phrases, the "glorious Old Dominian," the "great and unterrified," the "blessed mother of us all," the "mother of States and Statesmen," and similar slang and stereotyped phrases, which patriots utter, and which fools believe, repeated until unutterable disgust pervades the heart of every man who has the intelligence to perceive, and the firmness to acknowledge, the disgraceful truth that this Virginia generation instead of being allowed to BRAG, ought to be flogged at the cart tail for its woful degeneracy from those illustrious ancestors whom they are disgracing by their sluggishness and imbecility?

Tom Corwin.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Orleans Tropic, gives the following incident in connection with the name of TOM CORWIN and the next Presidency:

The *next President* is a matter of speculation, and he is already nominated in the hearts of the young men of the country. In gatherings of the intelligent sons of the southern and western States, there is a name that has a wonderful charm already with all, and if death spares the man, he is destined to honorably fill the office in the gift of a free people, and by his sterling ability redeem the country in prosperity and in *honor*. That man is Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. In a little party accidentally assembled at a dinner table in Philadelphia, a few days since, six western states were represented, besides a son of the old Keystone herself, and the suggestion of Tom Corwin's name for President was received with a shout that we believe is destined to be taken up by millions, and only cease when it is the last acclaim of his election to that great office, once filled by Washington and now held by Polk.

Such an expression in favor of one of the worthiest of the many accomplished Whigs of Ohio, is a compliment that may well be valued. We give publicity to the fact to which allusions is made, and which we find copied in the leading Whig Journal of Missouri, (the St. Louis Republican,) with the more readiness, because it is known and has been heretofore stated that Mr. Corwin has declared his unalterable purpose *not* to be a candidate for the next Presidency. While we have on all occasions opposed an early agitation of the question of the next Presidency, we have felt it to be our duty, knowing the sentiments of Mr. Corwin, to state explicitly his position.—*O. S. Journal.*

C. FOSTER & CO..

TO Printers throughout the U. S.---C. FOSTER. late Foreman of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, the inventor, and builder of the Press called FOSTER'S POWER PRESS, now used by the Cincinnati Atlas, the Enquirer, Kendall & Barnard, also the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journal, Cutler & Chamberlin, formerly State Printers, Indiana, &c., &c.; also the Press lately used to print Cassius M. Clay's paper, Lexington Kentucky—would inform Printers in the Western States and elsewhere, that, after an experience of 14 years, he has, in connexion with BEVAN, SCOTT, & Co. in the city of Cincinnati, established the manufactory of Power; Presses, (being the only one West of the Mountains,) Hand Presses, the Washington, Smith, and Franklin Presses of all sizes, Also—Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rule, Type Cases, Galleys, Card, Job and Embossing Presses, Printer's and Bookbinders' Materials, of all kinds. We will also furnish Printers' Ink, Cuts, Rules, Fancy Job Type; Also Types for Newspapers, Book and Job Type, from Wm. Hagar's Type Foundry, N. York, and also Western Type, manufactured in Cincinnati.

All orders directed to C. FOSTER & CO. corner Seventh and Smith sts. or to SHEPPARD & Co., No. 11 Columbia East of Main, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES FOSTER & CO.

Cincinnati, Dec. 28, 1845.

P. S.—The subscribers will also furnish Casting; Steam Engines; Mill Works; Horse Powers; Threshing Machines; Screws for Hay, Lard Tobacco, &c.; also Straub's Patent Portable Corn and Flouring Mills, Corn Crushers and Shellers; Clark's Patent Smut Machine; with any other Machinery—built to order on reasonable terms.

Dec. 9, 1845.

☞R. M. Bartlett's Commercial College, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth, streets, Ohio. is devoted exclusively to the instruction of Gentleman in the Theory and Practice of managing Business, Keeping Double Entry Books, &c. &c upon Scientific Business.

NOTICE,—This institution is so condncted as to enable Gentlemen to commence the studies at any time, and that, too, without any inconvenience, either to themselves or any one else,

☞Requires from six to ten weeks to become master of the theory and practice of the science in all its various applications to business.

☞Good board and lodging can be had at from $2 to $3 per week. Persons desirous of further informatiou can obtain it by addressing a line to the Proprietor, by calling on him at his Rooms any time during business hours, which will be from 9 to 12. A. M., and from 2 to 4, P. M., throughout the year.

To the Commercial and Business Community.

WE, the undersigned, (pupils of R. M. Bartlett) practical accountants and book-keepers in the city of Cincinnati, feel it no less a duty than a pleasure, at all, times to encourage and reward *merit*, and particularly in that department which gives to us a livelihood. We refer to the Science of Accounts, and the Art of Double Entry Book-keeping. The importance of these accomplishments is now acknowledged by all, and still there are comparatively *few* in any community, who are thoroughly masters of the whole subject. Knowing, as we do, that a *practical knowledge* of the science of *Double Entry Book-keeping* can be obtained only from a *practical instrutor*, we would, therefore, recommend to those persons who desire to study the *art of keeping books practically*, &c. &c., to the *unrivaled, well known*, and *long tried establishment*, R. M. BARTLETT'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati.—Nor can we find more appropriate language to express our ideas, than that adopted by Mr. B. himself, in his late advertisement. He says:

"Instead of making his pupils mere copyists, transcribers and imitators, his course is entirely practical, with each individual, from the commencement. For each pupil is required to proceed step by step, as if actually in the counting room of an extensive commercial house, receiving from the lips and hands of the principal himself, from hour to hour—item after item as they naturally occur in the business transactions of the day, week, month and year.

"Upon this plan there is no evasion or dodging the question—no parrot-like responses—no transcribing and imitating the accounts of others, without personal mental effort—but through every stage of his progress, the learner is compelled to think and act for himself, and on his own responsibility; and that, too, upon the spur of the occasion, for when the principal says to his clerk do this or that, there is no time for studying the art of Book-keeping, the duty must be done instanter; and when afterwards called upon to render an account of his stewardship, he must be prepared to do it, without hesitation or doubting, and this none can do, except they build upon the rock of science, against which the shafts of Quackery can never prevail.

"Each pupil, upon the completion of his course, will undergo a public or private examination (as he chooses.) If found worthy he will receive a diploma that will not be questioned or treated with disrespect, wherever the fluctuations of life may cast his lot in this or any other country."

William Kissane, Book-keeper for Pugh & Alvord, Pork Merchants on the Canal.
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Thomas J. Tuite, Book-keeper for Withers, O'Shaughnessy & Co., Auct'rs and Com. Merchants, corner of Main and Third sts.
B. Raymond, Book-keeper for Hopper, Wood & Co., No. 8 Pearl street, Auct'rs and Com. Merchants.
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B. S. Scudder, Book-keeper for Rogers & Brothers. Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. — Main st.
Jas. Van Dusen, Book-keeper for R. Hope, Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Salt, No. — Sycamore st. oct 21

CIRCULAR.

Classical and Mathematical School, West Point N Y.

Z. J. D. Kinsley will receive at his residence and instruct a limited number of pupils in the usual preparatory branches of a thorough English and Classical education.

The academic year will consist of two terms of five months each. The winter term will commence on the 1st of November and close on the 31st of March; the summer term on the 1st of May, and close on the 30th of September.

No pupil will be received for a less period than one term.

Pupils remote from home can remain during the vacation at the same rate as for the term.

EXPENSES.

For board, tuition, lodging, light, and fuel per term $125
Washing, per dozen, 50c

No pupil will hereafter be admitted into this school over 14 years of age; and it is expected that those who are destined to receive a collegiate education will be prepared to leave this Institution between 16 and 17.

Pupils over 16 will pay $150 per term; and all under that age the uniform price of $125 per term.

Payments to be made for the term in advance, in all cases.

Books, stationary, and clothing can be furnished on reasonable terms, at the expense of the pupil.

The course of instruction will embrace the usual branches of an English education; viz: reading, writing, grammar, composition, declamation, geography, history, and rhetoric; and arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, surveying, navigation, and astronomy; also, moral philosophy, and the Constitution of the United States, and that of the State of New York. For the course of instruction in French, Spanish, Latin, and Greek, see the list of text books,

On the Sabbath, besides attending Divine Service, a Bible lesson will be required from each pupil. The object of the whole system of instruction will be to "train up a child in the way he should go," which can be effected only by a Christian education.

Instruction will be given, if desired, in the following subjects, at the extra charges specified:

French Language,	per quarter,	$12
Spanish Language,	"	10
Drawing in Landscape,	"	6
Music on the Flute and Violin,	"	6
Vocal Music,	per term	5
Military Exercises, including use of muskets, accouterments, &c.	"	5

The Western Lancet, devoted to Medical and Surgical Science. Edited by L. M. LAWSON, M.D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology, in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.

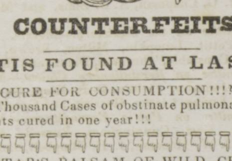
The Western Lancet is published monthly, at Three Dollars a year, in advance. Two copies sent to one address for Five Dollars, in advance

T. LEWINSKI, Architect.---Office in the upper story of the County Clerk's Office. Lexington, July, 22, 1845. 8-tf.

To Country Merchants.---CHARLES MARSHALL, successor to A. T. Skillman, has just published "THE KENTUCKY FARMER'S ALMANAC," for the year of our Lord, 1846, calculated for the Horizon and Meridian of Lexington, by SAMUEL D. MCCULLOUGH, A.M., author of "Picture of the Heavens, for the use of Schools and Private Families," &c. &c.

C. Marshall has always on hand an extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, including all those in general use throughout the State.

Also, *Cap and Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, Blank Books*, &c. &c., which he can wholesale very low to Country Merchants, School Teachers, and others. August 5, 1845, 10-tf.



COUNTERFEITS.

'TIS FOUND AT LAST!

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION!!!? Seven Thousand Cases of obstinate pulmonary complaints cured in one year!!!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

The great American remedy for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

We do not wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, and we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions as to the virtues of this medicine, and to hold out no hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

We ask the attention of the candid to a few considerations.

Nature, in every part of her works, has left indellible marks of adaptation and design.

The constitution of the animals and vegetables of the torrid, is such that they could not endure the cold of the frigid zone, and vice versa.

In regard to disease and its cure, the adaptation is not less striking.

The *Moss of Iceland*, the *Wild Cherry*, and *Pine* of all northern latitudes (and Dr. Wistars Balsam is a compound chemical extract from these) have long been celebrated for complaints prevalent only in cold climates. Indeed the most distinguished medical men have averred that nature furnishes, in every country, antidotes for its own peculiar diseases.

Consumption in its confirmed and incipient stages, Coughs, Asthma, Croup and Liver Complaint, form by far the most fatal class of diseases known to our land. Yet even these may be cured by means of the simple yet powerful remedies (named above) and which are scattered, by a beneficient providence, wherever these maladies prevail.

The case of Thomas Cozens of Haddonfield. N. J., is related by myself; and that all may know its entire truth, the statement is sworn to before a Justice of the Peace.

Haddonfield, N. J., April 20. 1843.

On or near the 12th day of December, 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side near the Liver, which continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or something inwardly, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of offensive matter and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this, I applied to a physician, but he said he thought he could do but little for me except give me some mercury pills, which I refused to take, feeling satisfied that they could do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends, and none did me any good, and the discharge of blood and corruption still continued every few days, and at last became so offensive I could scarcely breathe. I was also seized with a violent cough, which, at times, caused me to raise much more blood than I had done before, and my disease continued in this way, still growing worse until February, when all hope of my recovery was given up, and my friends all thought I would die with a Galloping Consumption. At this moment when my life was apparently drawing to a close, I heard of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and got a bottle, which relieved me immediately, and by the use of only three bottles of this medicine, all my pain was removed, my cough and spitting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, and in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to enable me to go to work at my trade, (which is a carpenter) and up to this time I have enjoyed good health. THOMAS COZENS.

WITNESS.—I am acquainted with Mr. Thomas Cozens, and having seen him during his illness, I think the above statement entitled to fair credit. SAMUEL H. BORROUGHS.

GLOUSCESTER COUNTY, SS.—Personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the Justice of the Peace in and for said county, Thomas Cozens and being duly affirmed according to law, saith the above statement in all things is true. Affirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1843.
J. CLEMONT.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

Will Miracles never cease? More evidence of its surprising Health Restorative Virtues!!!

FROM DR. BAKER, SPINGFIELD, WASHINGTON COUNTY, KY.

SPRINGFIELD, KY., MAY, 14, 1845.

MESSRS SANFORD & PARK:

Gents—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry.

In the year 1840, I was taken with an inflamation of the bowels, which I laboured under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacted with a severe cold, which seated itself on my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines, and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and thus I wearied along until the winter of 1844, when I heard of Wister's Balsom of Wild Cherry.

My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, tho' I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another world.—Through their solicitations I was induced to make use of the *gennine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*. The effect was truly astonishing. After *five years* of affliction, pain and suffering; and after having spent *four or five hundred dollars to no purpose*; and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessings of God and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance, that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my, flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I have five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, (who should know where relief is to be had) to make this statement public. May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Yours, respectfully, WM. H. BAKER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pocket, are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter rob us of our property the former take property, and health and life away. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admited, by thousands of disinterested witneses, to have, effected the most extraordinary cures in cases of a *pulmonary and asthmatic* character, ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar' Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse, with scorn, *counterfeits*, and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will CURES—POSITIVE—cheer the fire side, of many a despairing family.

☞The true and genuine "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" is sold at established agencies in all parts of the United States.

SANDFORD & PARK, *Cincinnati, Ohio,*
Corner of Walnut & Fourth-sts., Proprietors, to whom all orders must be addressed.

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A. T. Hays, Lexington; Seaton & Sharp, Maysville; W. D. Crutcher, Frankfort; J. L. Smedle, Harrodsburgh; Chandler & Phillips Lebanon; H, T. Smith, Greensburgh; J. J. Younglove, Bowling Green; Hopper and Campbell, Hopkinsville; W. A. Hickman & Co., Bardstown; Wilson, Starbins and Smith, and J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; and by regular Agents established at all important towns through out the State.

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SOLD IN OHIO.—By Sanford & Heyward, Booksellers, and by H. & E. Gaylord, Druggists Cleveland, Dr. L. S. Ives, Akron; Bigger & Baldwin, Massilon; Weagley & Knepper, Wooster; Collins & Leffingwell, Ravana; Sargent & Co., Medina; Dr. Wooster, Elvira; Wm. Chapin, Norwalk; C. A. Hawley, Painsville; S. S. & H. Fassett Ashtabula; E. P. Shurgess & Co., Mansneid, B. P Cummins, Unionvill; J. L. St. John, Tiffin; Campbell & Son, Sandusky City; A. Ralston & Co., Toledo; Whiting & Huntington, Columbus; Fall, Zanesville; Kramer, Druggist Newark; Dr. Brown, Mt. Vernon; C. F. Helman & Co., N. Lisbon; A L. Frazier, Steubenville; E. B. Perkins, Marietta; C. L. Currier, Athens; L. P. Megnet, Gallipolis; J. L. McVey, Portsmouth; A. D. Sprout, Chilicothe; Van Cleve & Newell, Dayton; and by appointed Agents in every town in the State.

Sold in Detroit, Mich., by J. Owens & Co.
Sold in Pittsburgh Pa., by S. Wilcox, Jr.
Oct. 1845.

THE GREAT DEBATE ON SLAVERY.--To be published by GEO. G. JONES, No. 14, west Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This debate on the "Great American Question," is exciting a thrilling interest here, and which will soon spread throughout the whole country. The question under discussion, is this—

"Is slaveholding in itself sinful, and the relation between master and slave, a sinful relation?"

Affirmative, Rev. J. Blanchard:
Negative, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D.

The first edition will be published as soon as possible after the debate is closed, and will make a duodecimo volume of about 400 pages, printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound in Cloth, for the low price of $1 per copy. All orders will be punctually filled, if addressed as above.

N. B. 100 Agents wanted. Nov. 11.

Black and White Mustard Seed Wanted—For which we will pay $3,50 per bushel of 50 pounds, in cash, at
THORNTON & GRINSTED'S
Steam Mustard, Pepper and Spice Mills, Bullit Street, Louisville.
Aug. 5, 1845. ta$2½.

A New and Cheap Law Book.---Just received by Charles Marshall, Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, with table of the cases and principal matter, by R. Meeson, Esq., and W. N. Welsby, Esq., with references to decisions in the American Courts. Vol. ii, pp. 658, 8vo. Price only $2,50 a vol. C. M. would invite the attention of the legal profession to this edition of the "Exchequer Report," as being the *cheapest Law Book* ever issued from the American press. It is the design of the publisher to issue the other volume as fast as possible at the same low rate. The work is printed without abridgement, upon good paper, in large type, and well bound in law binding.

Also, at a reduced price, Lomax's Digest of the Laws respecting Real Property, generally adopted and in use in the United States, embracing more especially the Law of Real Property in Virginia. 3 vols.

Lomax on the Law of Executors and Administrators, generally in use in the United States, and adopted more particularly to the practice of Virginia. 2 vols.

Lexington, July 29, 1845. 9-tf.